

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE job of a "bona fide" labor leader is not to be sneezed at nowadays. According to the Illinois State Federation of Labor news letter, Mr. John H. Walker receives a weekly salary of \$104.17 and Victor Olander a similar amount. Now we don't want to make it look as if we are picking on John any more than on other labor leaders who receive nice salaries, but it may be in order to observe that \$100 a week is something most workers would be willing to weep for. (John weeps on the slightest pretext.—Ed.)

AND yet perhaps a man of Walker's ability would now be president of a railway, a bank or head of a public utility, like Sam Insull and others, if he had not thrown in his lot with trade unionism. And perhaps not. But we are willing to give a man the benefit of every reasonable doubt. William G. Beard, president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, described as a rugged specimen of "four-square manhood," whatever that is, started life from the bottom. Most people do. Even Jesus, who was not conceived in the usual manner, was only a child when he first saw the light.

MR. BEIRD started to work as a common laborer. He was not satisfied. He studied, burned the night oil and advanced step by step until he got to where he is today. "In all my life," said Mr. Beard, "when I was offered a new position, I never asked 'what's the salary?' And I never asked for an increase." What a heaven this country would be for the capitalists if all the workers were like little Willie Beard? Now, how Mr. Beard been a union man like Mr. Walker, for instance, he would probably be now receiving only a miserable pittance of one hundred dollars a week.

HAROLD F. McCORMICK was unable to recover a mythical \$5,000,000 estate for an equally mythical sultan's daughter, but his millions have made Ganna Walska sing according to the papers. It was said that McCormick was astounded at his wife's sudden development in singing. This looks suspicious. Ganna may have mutilated a nightingale and set the bird's gland to work. If so, birdists have a bright future ahead of them, if they only know how to go about it.

MESSRS. Doheny, Fall and Sinclair are yet unjailed. This is not news. It is only comment on the news. Those gentlemen have been (Continued on page 2)

ROMAN CHURCH DEFEATED IN MEXICAN WAR

Calles Ignores Peace Whine of Bishops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, August 19.—President Calles gave every indication of turning a deaf ear to the peace plea of the episcopate which he considers a confession of impotence and loss of morale due to the refusal of the United States to intervene on the demand of the Knights of Columbus, and the failure of the abortive conspiracy of General Estrada who was arrested by United States agents in California with all his men and mules. The church is beaten. In a long letter to the president the episcopate stresses its pacific intentions and with true jesuit cunning argues that one is not violating a law by refusing to obey it.

Worth Next To Nothing. Government officials declare that the word of a Mexican bishop is about the most unreliable thing in the world. Accustomed as the Mexican masses are to jesuit sophistry they are amazed that the clergy would have the impudence to claim pacific intentions after having instigated a boycott designed to paralyze industry and make it possible during the expected chaos for the ever-ready reactionary militarists to overthrow the revolutionary government.

Breaking With Rome. In all probability the Calles administration will proceed to finish the job of putting the church where it belongs. It is expected that within the near future hundreds of native priests will accept the government's decrees. Those who comply with the law are given possession of their churches. If a considerable number of clergy follow the example of those who have already accommodated themselves to the new order of things a situation somewhat similar to that which obtained in Russia after the revolution will exist in Mexico.

Pillar of Czarism. In Russia as in Mexico the orthodox church was the strongest pillar of Czarism. As in Mexico it fleeced the people and kept them in ignorance. Naturally they ran into trouble when the workers and peasants came into their own. Many of the younger clergy (Continued on page 2)

Stop Scab Coal Ships

EVERY pound of coal destined for England is scab, regardless of whether it is mined and transported by union men, and all mine, railroad and marine transport workers should refuse to haul any coal that may go to break the strike of the British miners. The great bulk of coal shipments are going from Norfolk, Baltimore and Hampton Roads ports, and the Baltimore branch of the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. has shown a splendid example of class solidarity by laying down a boycott against coal ships to Britain. All transport work-

CHICAGO WORKERS, SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE BRITISH MINERS AT MASS MEETING TONIGHT!

Paul McKenna, British miners' delegate now in Chicago gathering relief for the striking miners of Great Britain, will address a mass meeting called by the United Hebrew Trades and the City Committee of the Workmen's Circle at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, formerly Douglas Park Auditorium, corner South Kedzie and Ogden Aves. President John Fitzpatrick will represent the Chicago Federation of Labor. There will also be speakers representing the United Hebrew Trades and the City Committee of the Workmen's Circle. Every worker in Chicago that realizes the importance of the battle in Great Britain and the urgent need to support the British miners in this hour of need should attend this meeting. The meeting has been called on a four-day notice. It was not possible to get the proper publicity out for the meeting. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER in Chicago is urged to attend this meeting and demonstrate his or her solidarity with the striking miners of the British Isles.

ers are asked to follow this example. Stop scab coal to Britain! And send in additions to the following list of scab coal movements:

- Orion Lines—U. S. Shipping Board To Manchester and Glasgow
- From Baltimore: Leaving: ArtiguisSept. 2 BannakSept. 2
- To Glasgow: ClairtonSept. 8
- To Cork and Cadiz, Dublin and Londonderry: Vittorio EmmanuelliSept. 23
- Furness Lines (British) To Liverpool and Glasgow: SavannahAugust 24 Cunard and Anchor Lines (British) To London: S. S. MahseerSept. 1 American Merchant Line To London, Leith and Dundee: City of FlintAugust 24 LehighSept. 7 ChickasawSept. 21
- Bristol City Line Leaving Norfolk: S. S. Boston CityAugust 23 S. S. New York CitySept. 4 Halifax Scab Coal Movements: S. S. Roman Prince, sailed Aug. 16. S. S. Persian Prince, sailed Aug. 13. Both above loaded coal at Norfolk pound for England. Laid up for storm damage repair at Halifax. S. S. Astoli Mendle (Spanish), bound to Norfolk from Antwerp to load coal.
- Slush Senator Enters Sanitarium. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Senator W. B. McKinley of Illinois was undergoing treatment in a sanitarium here today. The senator entered the sanitarium upon his arrival here from Washington last evening.

HERRIOT GETS SUPPORT UPON SPLIT OF LEFT

Blames Socialists; But Defends Poincare

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, Aug. 19.—Edouard Herriot, minister of education in the cabinet of the reactionary Poincare, has appeared at Lyons, before the radical party, of which he is the chief, to justify his own actions which have led up to the complete collapse of the left bloc. Defends Attack on Caillaux. The first charge made against him

LABOR MUST STOP SCAB COAL

was that he had deliberately brought about the defeat of the Briand-Caillaux cabinet in order to take its place. M. Herriot replied that the full powers M. Caillaux sought would have permitted the American and English debts settlements to become law and that this was one of the principal reasons for his forsaking the president of the chamber, taking his seat as a plain deputy and making the speech which shattered M. Caillaux's hopes for financial dictatorship. Excuses Bloc with Poincare. He described the early fall of his own cabinet as due to failure to obtain socialist collaboration and a violent campaign against him "which went as far as a formal invitation to assassinate me."

In reply to charges that he had accepted a portfolio in the Poincare cabinet without consulting the parliamentary group of his party—which action the radicals are least able to forgive—M. Herriot said the dangerous condition of the finances forced him to give M. Poincare an immediate answer and he therefore took the responsibility on his own shoulders. Defends Poincare's Policy. M. Herriot then alluded to the policies M. Poincare had pursued and found satisfaction in the fact that the cabinet relied on national effort for salvation instead of foreign credits.

"Assuredly when we decided not to become indebted by loans," M. Herriot said, "when we decided not to enslave ourselves thru new external debts beyond those strictly necessary for stabilization, there was only one outlet—taxation." M. Herriot concluded by likening his position to that of the socialists: Vandervelde, whose party was critical (Continued on Page 3.)

British Miners Continue Strike When Mine Owners Ask Complete Surrender

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, August 19.—Efforts by the Miners' Federation executives to reach an agreement on a new basis authorized by this week's delegate conference, have failed. The meeting was with the coal mine owners, the first of such meetings in two months. Because the owners feel that, with the weakness and treachery of the General Council of Trade Unions, the miners are isolated and on the defensive, the owners are refusing anything but complete surrender and are pressing on in an effort to break up the union.

The meeting of delegates authorized the miners' executive to negotiate with a free hand on the terms of settlement, with the exception that any agreement must be on a national scale and not by districts, and with the additional understanding that there must not be any concession on the longer work day. The delegates believed that an agreement could be reached by conceding only a wage reduction—half of the slogan "Not a penny off the pay; not a minute on the day" thus being dropped. The South Wales miners stood adamant against any compromise whatever, and were outvoted only by a nine per cent majority on the whole question of giving a free hand to the executive, which was pleaded for by A. J. Cook, federation secretary. Nominally, his pleading carried. But there was deep opposition because of the executive's previous action in approving the proposal of the bishops, a compromise proposal injurious to the miners and which they voted down in a referendum.

The executive was also empowered to negotiate with the government; as well as the owners, and it is presumed that Premier Baldwin will be asked to confer with the executive of the union, altho Baldwin has all along worked hand in glove with the mine owners who have today rejected anything but a surrender from the miners. The conference also authorized the executive to send out letters of thanks to all foreign unions which have aided the miners, the leading foreign unions which have contributed most being the trade unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

AMERICAN LEFT WING UNIONISTS GREET BRITISH WORKERS THRU NATIONAL MINORITY CONFERENCE

The third annual conference of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain's trade unions, which is to be held August 28 and 29 in London, has been sent the following letter of greeting from the left wing trade union organization of the United States, the Trade Union Educational League:

Dear Comrades: The militant trade unionists of the United States gathered in and around the Trade Union Educational League, convey their (Continued from page 3)

HARRY JENSEN, LOCAL CARPENTERS' HEAD, RE-ELECTED BY MEANS OF BALLOTS STOLEN FROM LOCAL 1786

BY A PROGRESSIVE CARPENTER. The investigation into the loss of the ballots cast by members of Local 1786 of the carpenters' brotherhood in the last election for officers of the district council has convinced the investigators that Harry Jensen was re-elected president of the council by corrupt means and his election is appealed to International President William Hutcheson. Who got the missing ballots or where they are now nobody suspected of being connected with their disappearance will admit. The local cast 510 ballots, 159 of which were given to Jensen and 351 for Fred Bobzin who ran for Jensen's office.

Stranger at the Gate. A man giving his name as Jack McCormack representing himself as a member of the tabulating committee appeared at the home of the secretary of Local 1786 the morning after the ballots were cast and said he was (Continued on page 5)

For a Workers' and Farmers' Government

PROGRAM OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN THE 1926 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party hereby makes public the program of the party for the congressional elections this year. The party will have candidates for state offices on the ballot in ten or twelve states and some forty or fifty candidates for congress. A wide-spread campaign of agitation and propaganda will be organized by the party during the election campaign. Speakers will be routed to visit hundreds of cities and the campaign leaflets of the party will be distributed in the hundreds of thousands of copies. The announcement of the campaign of the party will be made in The DAILY WORKER in a few days. The program follows:

THE capitalist class of this country secured a continuation of its control of the government through the victory of Coolidge in the 1924 elections. It has used its power to strengthen its position against the masses of workers and farmers, which it exploits, and to increase its profits at the expense of the standard of life of the workers and farmers. The record of the past two years' activity by congress shows again, what has been proven in all past administrations, that the government, whether a republican or democratic administration is in power, is a government in

nation and control of the government, wrench the governmental power from the control of the capitalists and establish a workers' and farmers' government which will use that power to abolish the exploitation by the capitalists and to create the conditions which will give the workers and farmers a higher standard of life. The workers and farmers are natural allies in this struggle. They are fighting against the same enemy. They are exploited by the same capitalist class. They must unite their strength to establish, in place of the present capitalist government, a workers' and farmers' government.

The Workers (Communist) Party makes the following analysis of the record of the government under the control of Coolidge and Morgan and with it presents its program to guide the struggles of the workers and farmers against the capitalist class and its government.

CONGRESS has revised the income tax law and thru this revision has relieved the capitalist multi-million-

aires of the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars. The Coolidge administration manipulated the tariff on sugar so as to give higher profits to the sugar trust. The government maintains the high protective tariff for the benefit of the big corporations and trusts compelling the workers and farmers to pay higher prices. In the after-war period, the capitalist countries generally find it necessary to build high protective tariff walls in the interests of their capitalists because of the sharp competition for markets. All the legislation and manipulation of taxation and tariff have been for the purpose of increasing the burdens on the workers and farmers and to create greater profits for the capitalists.

1. The Workers (Communist) Party proposes a struggle by the workers and farmers to increase the sur-taxes on the incomes of the great corporations and multi-millionaire capitalists, for increase of the inheritance and gift taxes on the fortunes of the capitalists, for downward revision of the tariff on the necessities used by the workers and farmers and a fight against manipulation of taxation and tariff which

Relief for the Farmers

placed the burden on the workers and farmers. THE agricultural crisis which is driving millions of farmers from the land, bringing bankruptcy to other millions, increasing mortgages and tenantry, and which has made it impossible for millions of farmers to secure a decent livelihood from their soil, has its origin in the contradiction between highly developed mass machine production in industry and the less developed individual production upon the farms which exists under the capitalist system. We have monopoly and centralized production in industry, with a dictation of prices, while agriculture is unorganized and decentralized. The crisis growing out of this fundamental contradiction is intensified by the bitter exploitation to which the farmer is subjected thru the railroads, marketing organizations, food distributing trusts, bankers and so forth. Congress has repeatedly defeated the McNary Haugen bill which, altho it is not a cure-all for the basic needs of the poor farmers and would by it-

self be insufficient to improve radically their conditions, is a measure in the interests of certain sections of farmers, and was therefore defeated by the capitalist parties. The big capitalists who dominate the government and exploit the farmers as well as the workers are against relief measures for the farmers because the cost would come out of their swollen profits. The farmers must ally themselves with the workers to secure the enactment of the following measures for farm relief:

2. Immediate passage of legislation giving effect to the basic propositions of the McNary-Haugen bill and to other relief demands of the farmer organizations to include all sections of agriculture in need of relief. This to be supplemented by the immediate appropriation of a half billion dollars by the government to be used in establishing co-operative marketing organizations. The control of the use of this appropriation to be placed in the hands of the farmers' organizations democratically organized and free from the domination of capitalists, their agents or organizations. Reduction of the tariff on goods used by the farmers.

Anti-Labor Legislation—Laws Against Foreign-Born Workers

Nationalization of railroads, elevators, super-power industry, food trusts, etc. A five year moratorium on the debts of the farmers. The land to belong to the users. CONGRESS has been particularly active in the field of anti-labor legislation. The Watson-Parker bill which was passed by congress, thru a series of boards of arbitration, investigation and mediation, practically denies the workers on the railroads the right to strike, and is an outstanding example of this legislation. Legislation is pending to extend this law to the coal industry. This is the entering wedge to rob the workers of their right to strike and thus to take from them an effective weapon in their struggle for a higher standard of life. This law is against the interests of the masses of workers and in the interests of the capitalist exploiters and of the labor bureaucrats who are part of the capitalist machine. It represents (Continued on page 3)

Taxation and Tariff

Fight for the Workers' and Farmers' Program in the Elections

(Continued from page 1.)

ents an attempt to make labor an aid to the capitalists in securing higher rates.

The courts continue to use the injunction as a means of outlawing the workers' strikes for higher wages and better working conditions. Legislation is pending before congress to register, photograph and fingerprint every foreign-born worker in order to make these workers afraid to participate in the workers' struggle because of the danger of deportation, and thus making them accept lower wages and longer hours reduce the standard of life of all the workers, native and foreign-born.

3. The workers must fight for the repeal of the Watson-Parker bill and against all similar legislation. They must fight for legislation outlawing the use of injunctions, police and soldiers in industrial disputes, and for laws against private detective agencies operating as spies and strikebreakers in industry. They must fight against the registration laws directed against the foreign-born worker.

Negro Equality

THE government has taken no action to enforce the constitutional provisions granting political equality to the Negro, which are being flagrantly violated. The Negro suffers from racial discrimination of every kind and is subjected to "jim crow" laws and "jim crow" customs. The Negro is exploited as a worker or farmer. He is subjected to the same capitalist exploitation which the white workers and farmers suffer from, but must bear the additional burden of racial discrimination.

4. The workers and farmers must fight for the repeal of all laws discriminating against the Negro and for complete political, industrial, educational—in a word complete social equality for the Negro.

Fight Child Labor

THE exploitation of children is one of the worst methods of amassing profits for the capitalists. Thru the exploitation of children the capitalists are able to reduce the wages and make worse the working conditions of the adult workers. The children of the workers are entitled to full educational opportunities and should not have their lives stunted thru hard toil in their childhood.

5. The workers and farmers should fight for the enactment of a constitutional amendment against labor of children under 18 years of age and for legislation providing for government maintenance of all workers' and farmers' children to enable them to attend school up to that age.

Women

CAPITALIST industry and the capitalist government have systematically fought against the improvement of the position of women in industry and generally. Women in industry suffer from special exploitation thru lower wages paid them. Capitalist society makes no provision to enable women to meet the incapacitation for work during the period before and after childbirth.

6. The workers and farmers must fight for government appropriation to pay wages to working women for a period of three months before and after childbirth; for a general forty hours five-day week without night work for women in industry; for the right of women to organize and against the use of injunctions. For equal rights for women, but against abolition of social legislation protecting women in industry.

Better Conditions for Government Employees

THE government employees are paid low wages, denied the right to

organize in real labor unions and subjected to many forms of discrimination and persecution.

7. The workers and farmers should fight for the right of all government employees to organization in unions and for their right to strike for better wages and working conditions. The government employees should be represented on all civil service commission and other bodies dealing with their wages and working conditions. Government employees should be paid wages equal to the highest trade union standards.

Free the Class War Prisoners

THERE are, in the prisons of the United States, scores of workers who have dared to challenge the right of the capitalists to exploit the workers and farmers and who have fought for a higher standard of life for the workers. Mooney has been in prison for ten years, altho every one knows he is innocent of the crime he is charged with, and Sacco and Vanzetti are still in danger of losing their lives because of their fight for the workers. Many other workers are serving long sentences under criminal syndicalist laws, because they expressed their ideas about capitalism.

8. The workers and farmers must fight for the freedom of these class war prisoners and for the repeal of all syndicalist and anti-seditious laws and for the unbridled freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Down with Militarism and Imperialism

THE capitalists of this country have

invested billions of dollars in foreign countries and are making great profits out of these investments. In order to secure the most favorable conditions for their investments, they have overthrown governments and set up their puppet rulers as in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Cuba. They have established colonies and spheres of influence as in Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Mexico and other Central and South American countries. The present campaign to tighten and perpetuate U. S. imperialist rule over the Philippine Islands, where rubber can be grown "under the American flag" is an effort to secure an American controlled source of this raw material. Three bills aimed at the liberty of the Filipino people are before congress. Similarly, the race for oil leads the government to indulge in constant assaults upon the sovereignty of Mexico. The American capitalists are attempting to dominate the governments of the European countries. They are carrying on imperialist exploitation in China. To back these imperialist adventures for their profits they saddle upon the workers and farmers the maintenance of a great army and navy and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for military purposes. All of this leads to a new world war with all its sacrifice and suffering for the workers and farmers.

9. The workers and farmers must fight for the immediate reduction of the army and navy and the abolition of the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from foreign territory. Immediate independence for the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico and the right of self-determination for all other American colonies. Non-interference in the affairs of Mexico, Cuba, Central and South American countries.

Nationalization of Industry

THE unity of the capitalists and the government is proven more clearly than ever in the abandonment of even the appearance of a fight against the trusts and the great corporations by the government. The Sherman anti-trust law has become a dead-letter. The combination and consolidation of industry goes on, not only unhindered, but with the approval of the govern-

BIG ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editor DAILY WORKER on <i>Democracy and Corruption</i>	J. LOUIS ENGAHL Editor DAILY WORKER on <i>The Workers and the Old Parties</i>	C. E. RUTHENBERG General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party on <i>What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers</i>	JAY LOVESTONE Author "Government Strike-breaker," on <i>What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?</i>
NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 1.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 15.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 29.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Oct. 13.
BOSTON Thursday Sept. 2.	BOSTON Thursday Sept. 16.	BOSTON Thursday Sept. 30.	BOSTON Thursday Oct. 14.
WORCESTER Friday Sept. 3.	WORCESTER Friday Sept. 17.	WORCESTER Friday Oct. 1.	WORCESTER Friday Oct. 15.
ROCHESTER Saturday Sept. 4.	ROCHESTER Saturday Sept. 18.	ROCHESTER Saturday Oct. 2.	ROCHESTER Saturday Oct. 16.
BUFFALO Sunday Sept. 5.	BUFFALO Sunday Sept. 19.	BUFFALO Sunday Oct. 3.	BUFFALO Sunday Oct. 17.
	CLEVELAND Monday Sept. 20.	CLEVELAND Monday Oct. 4.	CLEVELAND Monday Oct. 18.
DETROIT Tuesday Sept. 7.	DETROIT Tuesday Sept. 21.	DETROIT Tuesday Oct. 5.	DETROIT Tuesday Oct. 19.
CHICAGO Wednesday Sept. 8.	CHICAGO Wednesday Sept. 22.	CHICAGO Wednesday Oct. 6.	CHICAGO Wednesday Oct. 20.
MINNEAPOLIS Friday Sept. 10.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday Sept. 24.	BEN GITLOW MINNEAPOLIS Friday Oct. 8.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday Oct. 22.
ST. PAUL Saturday Sept. 11.	ST. PAUL Saturday Sept. 25.	ST. PAUL Saturday Oct. 9.	ST. PAUL Saturday Oct. 23.
MILWAUKEE Sunday Sept. 12.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Sept. 26.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Oct. 10.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Oct. 24.
TOLEDO Monday Sept. 13.	TOLEDO Monday Sept. 27.	TOLEDO Monday Oct. 11.	TOLEDO Monday Oct. 25.
PITTSBURGH Tuesday Sept. 14.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Sept. 28.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Oct. 12.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Oct. 26.
BALTIMORE Wednesday Sept. 15.	BALTIMORE Wednesday Sept. 29.	BALTIMORE Wednesday Oct. 13.	BALTIMORE Wednesday Oct. 27.
PHILADELPHIA Thursday Sept. 16.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Sept. 30.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Oct. 14.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Oct. 28.

ment.

The great monopolies which are developing on all sides in this country are means of establishing more bitter exploitation of the workers and farmers. The power to control and direct these great industrial monopolies, carries with it the power over the "life, liberty and happiness" of the workers and farmers. This power cannot be left in the hands of the capitalists.

10. The workers and farmers must fight for the immediate nationalization of all large scale industries including the railroads and super-power projects and the establishment of the participation of the workers in the management and the workers' control. These industries must be operated for service and not for profit.

Prohibition

THE 18th Amendment and the Volstead act were supported by the big capitalist interests as measures to help create a working class which would be more efficient and could produce greater profits. These laws were also advocated by a group of people who believed that the recognized evils resulting from alcoholic liquors could be eliminated by prohibiting by law the use of such drinks.

The 18th Amendment and the Volstead act have resulted in building up the highly profitable bootlegging industry and in the creation of a great government machine of spies, provocateurs, prosecutors, courts, etc., aimed at enforcing an unenforceable law. This governmental machinery is also becoming part of the strikebreaking apparatus.

The liquor question cannot be solved by prohibition in a capitalist society. The excessive use of alcohol is an evil which can only be solved thru education and the normalization of our lives, which will come with the abolition of the profit system. A large part of the evils of the liquor business are traceable to its character as a highly profitable capitalist industry; prohibition is unenforceable in a capitalist society. The workers and farmers must carry

on a campaign against the evils of alcoholism within their ranks, but cannot support such methods of banning the liquor business as represented by the Volstead act and its results.

11. The Workers (Communist) Party favors the repeal of the Volstead act and the 18th amendment. It proposes the nationalization of the liquor business and sale only thru drug stores and grocery stores. No saloons to be established. The profits to the government from the sale of liquor to be used in an educational campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors.

Unemployment

IN many industries such as textile, mining, and the clothing industry there is widespread unemployment today. Periodically capitalist industry throws millions of workers out of jobs. Capitalist industry must be compelled to carry the burden of maintaining the unemployed workers out of the profits of the capitalists.

12. The workers and farmers must fight for legislation compelling the capitalists to pay wages to the workers to whom they cannot give employment, money to be raised thru contributions to an unemployment fund out of the capitalists' profits, the fund to be administered by the trade unions.

The World Court and League of Nations

THE world court and the league of nations are instruments of the great imperialist powers for carrying out their plundering of the lesser capitalist countries and for the division of the colonies, spheres of influence, etc. The great international banking houses of this country, such as Morgan & Co., have succeeded in having congress adopt legislation for our entry into the world court. They wish to make of the world court an instrument for the protection of the billions of dollars they have invested in foreign countries. While those American

capitalists who are primarily interested in American industry are opposing the world court, they favor the Monroe Doctrine and the open door in China. They are for "international entanglements" when their economic interests are involved. The world court and the league of nations are directed particularly against the workers' and farmers' government of Russia.

13. The workers and farmers must fight for our withdrawal from the world court and against entry into the league of nations because these are instruments of the capitalists to carry out their imperialist schemes of exploitation. A workers' and farmers' government of the United States should join in an international association with other workers' and farmers' governments.

Recognize the Soviet Union

THE workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have for nearly nine years maintained a government devoted to the interests of the workers and peasants. They have beaten off all the attacks of the capitalist powers. They are showing to the workers of the world that it is possible to create a new social order in which the exploitation and oppression of the capitalist system is abolished. They are building a social and economic system upon the basis of service and the highest possible standard of life for the producers of wealth—the workers and peasants.

The government refuses to recognize the Soviet Union and to establish regular relations with it because the Soviet Union is against the capitalists. The establishment of such relations would be an immediate benefit for the workers and farmers of this country because the Soviet Union needs the products of the American workers in building their new industrial system.

14. The workers and farmers should fight for the immediate, unconditional recognition of the Soviet Union and the establishment of normal trade relations with that country.

The War Debts

THE problem of the debts between the capitalist countries growing out of the world war cannot be solved by the capitalists. The debts cannot be paid without great danger to capitalism. Cancellation would mean a repudiation of the basic ideas of capitalism by the capitalists. For Europe to pay the United States the billions which it owes would mean the shipment of European goods to this country on a large scale and consequent stagnation for American industry. For Europe not to pay would be for America to pay the cost of the imperialist war in Europe and give the European capitalist countries billions for big armies and navies and new war.

In funding these debts, the government has shown the directions where the capitalists lean by the particularly favorable terms granted to Mussolini's fascist dictatorship in Italy. Even Belgium must pay more than Italy. It is because the American capitalists look to fascism as a means to fighting the workers and farmers in Europe, and eventually here, that they have treated Mussolini so well.

15. The Workers (Communist) Party declares that the settlement of the international debts is an insoluble problem for the capitalists. These debts can only be settled thru the victory of the workers and farmers in the various capitalist countries and the cancellation of all international debts. The Workers (Communist) Party will fight against any attempts to place the burdens growing out of the debt funding by the American government upon the workers and farmers.

The Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all workers and farmers to unite in a struggle for the realization of the above program. Such a struggle can only be carried on and ultimately won if the workers leave the old capitalist parties—the republican and democratic parties—and enter a political struggle against the capitalists on the basis of their interests as economic classes and to establish a workers' and farmers' government.

American Left Wingers Greet British

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warmest greetings to the Conference of the British Minority Movement and, thru it to the fighting trade unionists of Great Britain.

Condemns Surrender

We have watched with intense interest the magnificent struggle of you British trade unionists to resist the deliberate attack on your standards of living by the employees supported by the government. We have shared with you your anger and resentment at the betrayal of that struggle by the General Council, in which the so-called "left" leaders abdicated all semblance of militant leadership and surrendered to those despicable agents of the bourgeoisie, Thomas, MacDonald and company.

The fight of the British trade unionists, led by the British national minority movement, to replace such weak and traitorous leadership with trade union fighters who will really lead in a militant struggle is approved by all militant unionists as the imperative next step of the British trade unions.

Support Miners

The heroic struggle of the British miners, the first section of the British working class attacked by the employers and the government, the betrayed by the General Council leaders and continually sabotaged by the half measures of the Amsterdam International reformists, both British and foreign, has all possible support from American militants, as it has from the national minority movement and the trade unions of the Soviet Union, whose practical aid has set a high mark of international class solidarity.

The Struggle in the U. S.

Operating in a very different atmosphere, the Trade Union Educational League, representing the class-conscious trade unionists of America, faces the enormous task of defeating the destructive ideas of the employing class now being instilled into the minds of American trade unionists thru the class collaborationist bureaucracy of the American trade union movement, of bringing about the organization of the millions of unorganized and unskilled workers, of uniting the antiquated craft unions into powerful industrial unions, of laying the basis for the formation of a labor party, and of generally inspiring the forces of labor to struggle politically and industrially against that powerful section of world capitalist imperialism—the American capitalist class.

The American left wing trade unionists are confident that the British workers will rally their forces and march to victory against their exploiters. We, too, have learned valuable lessons from your great general strike. More graphically than ever we have had driven home to us the menace of

The farmer labor party, or the labor party in alliance with the farmers' organization is the present form which the united front political struggle of the workers and farmers against the capitalists should take. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers and farmers to support the farmer labor party in all states and congressional districts in which such a united front ticket is on the ballot, and to support the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party in those states where no labor party or farmer labor party exists. The Workers (Communist) Party will not place rival candidates in the field where a farmer labor party or labor party has made nominations but will support the united front ticket (in Pennsylvania the labor party has placed republican candidates on its state ticket whom the workers should refuse to support, and vote for the Workers (Communist) Party state candidates.)

The investigations of the senate committee investigating the recent primary elections in Pennsylvania and Illinois have shown the fraud and sham of the claim of democracy in government in this country. The capitalists spend millions of dollars to decide the elections. They buy and bribe candidates. Democracy under these conditions is a sham and a fraud.

While the election campaigns are in progress to rally the workers and farmers to the support of the struggle for such a government, a workers' and farmers' government which will fight the battles of the workers and farmers against the capitalists, can only be established thru a revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

It will be only thru such a revolutionary struggle that the capitalist power over the government will be destroyed and a workers' and farmers' government established and relief secured for the workers and farmers from the evils which the capitalist system puts upon them.

FIGHT FOR THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' PROGRAM IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST-RULE FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

Workers (Communist) Party Central Executive Committee, C. E. RUTHENBERG, Sec'y.

treachery inherent in reactionary leadership.

Inspired by British

We have been inspired by the heroism of the British miners and the magnificent solidarity of the whole British working class in its general strike. These lessons and this inspiration will be of value to us in our great task of marshaling the forces of American labor for the great struggle which will finally end in the emancipation of the working class.

We wish your conference every success and trust that one result of its deliberations will be to carry to victory the movement to eliminate from leadership of the British workers that type of reactionary trade union officialdom which betrayed the historic British general strike.

Fraternally yours,

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer.

Herriot Gets Support Upon Split of Left

(Continued from page 1) of his presence in the Belgian cabinet which obtained full powers for King Albert.

Gets Vote of Approval

The radicals by a large majority voted a resolution approving him supporting the present government and placing blame for failure of the left bloc's policies on the desertion of other political groups of which it was originally composed.

Carroll Seeks to Reopen Perjury Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 19. — Earl Carroll, millionaire theatrical producer, thru his attorney, Herbert C. Smith, filed with the United States district court of appeals an appeal against the conviction of Carroll on charges of perjury, growing out of the famous girl in the bathtub of wine party hearing.

Carroll was sentenced to one year and a day in Atlanta prison, but has been at liberty pending the outcome of the appeal.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Philadelphia, Attention!

Celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the Organization of the Workers (Communist) Party

at the

Summer Festival

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1926

NEW MAPLE GROVE PARK
Rising Sun Ave. and Olney Ave.

SPEAKERS:

BEN GITLOW, Candidate for Governor of New York
BEN GOLD, Leader of the Victorious Furriers' Strike in New York.
ANTON BIMBA, Defendant in Famous Mass. Heresy Trial, Editor Lithuanian "Laisve"

Dancing Refreshments Singing

Music by the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra.

Auspices—Workers Party, District Three. Co-operating Organizations: Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Workers' Clubs.

DIRECTIONS—Take Car No. 50 going north on Fifth Street. Get off at Olney Avenue, 5600 north.

LOOK FOR

LABOR AND LITERATURE

By V. F. Calverton

IN THE NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21

SORDID RECORD OF DAILY CRIME GROWS RAPIDLY

Murder, Rape and Suicide News Pours In

Cop Arraigned For Theft.
Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 19.—Arrested in Municipal court, patrolman George M. Eichinger, until two years ago a resident of Chicago today was bound over to circuit court on \$1,000 bond pending trial on a charge of burglarizing a gasoline filling station of \$87.

Sordid Record.
The news of the day is largely concerned with crime. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, stories pour in of murder, rape and suicide. It is becoming almost necessary to classify this type of information. Here are a few condensed items from different parts of the country:

Mellet Investigation Proceeds
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—Pulling the curtains aside on the whole conspiracy that exists between members of the "jungle" and certain Canton officials prevents the prosecution of law violators, United States district attorney A. E. Bernsteen today revealed that the arrest of Norman Clark, former assistant to the solicitor of Canton was but the first step in a sensational expose of conditions that led to the shooting of Don, R. Mellett, publisher of the Canton News, July 16.

Halls-Mills Accused.
SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 19.—Henry Carpenter, cousin, and "Willie" Stevens, brother of Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, were today held without bail for the grand jury on charges of murdering the Rev. Dr. Edward Hall, New Brunswick, N. J., clergyman, and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, a chorister in Dr. Hall's church.

Gaines Case to Jury.
SEATTLE, Aug. 19.—The jury was scheduled today to get the case of Wallace C. Gaines accused of murdering his own daughter, Sylvia, pretty 22-year-old Smith college graduate.

Yesterday, for the first time, defense counsel revealed that the accused father had formed an opinion concerning the murderer of his daughter when John D. Carmody, one of his attorneys, arose in the courtroom and stated that Gaines suspected his second wife, Sylvia's stepmother, of committing the crime.

Murderer a Suicide.
STATEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 19.—Warren Sanders, son of a prominent family of Ashton, Ill., hanged himself today in the "idle" room of the new state prison here where he had served 18 months of a life sentence imposed for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law. It was Sanders' second suicide attempt.

Another Chicago Murder.
Another murder and a shooting which may result fatally were added to Chicago's crime record today. The dead man, as yet unidentified, was killed, police believe, when he resisted a holdup. Three men, one of whom is said to have admitted participation in the robbery, were arrested a few hours after the killing.

Another Held to Grand Jury.
Chicago's war against morons, who, for two weeks, averaged a victim a day, two of whom died as a result of the attacks, brought its first definite results today when George Dietzel, 37, married and the father of three children, was held to the grand jury under \$10,000 bonds.

Dempsey Challenge Is 'The Bunk', Says Wills' Manager, Paddy Mullins

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—"Take it from me—that Dempsey challenge is the bunk. I'll put up \$150,000 any day for a meeting between Wills and Dempsey—in a decision bout" so said Paddy Mullins, manager of Harry Wills.

"I don't believe Jack Dempsey wants to fight Wills," Mullins said, "because he's certainly had enough opportunity. But if he'll agree the fight will be to a decision—I'll meet his challenge any day."

Ford Leader Reaches Indiana.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Walter Beach, flying plane No. 2 on the Ford reliability tour, was the first to land here today from Moline, Ill., at 12:27. Beach is at present leading all other contestants on the tour.

I. W. A. HOLDS MASS MEET IN EXPORT, PA., ON THE BRITISH STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
EXPORT, Pa., Aug. 19.—The International Workers Aid is holding a mass meeting here at the Polish Hall Sunday afternoon, August 22 at 2 o'clock on behalf of the striking miners of Great Britain. D. E. Early of Pittsburgh will speak. Admission is free.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
charged with grabbing valuable oil lands, the property of the government. They felt highly indignant when a rightfully wrathful democracy—we mean the battered democrats—saw a campaign issue in an expose of the oil thieves. A few awkward crooks bit the dirt before the storm blew over, but the parties of the first part are still hailed as citizens of parts. A. B. Fall does not stand a chance of being nominated for the presidency. That is true. But show me the elephant that once browsed on Doheny's ranch that would hanker to nibble on the White House lawn?

MATTHEW WOLL in an article in the current issue of the American Photo-Engraver on the Mexican question, declares that American labor does not understand the conflict between labor and the church or why the government is obliged to adopt such drastic measures against the church. Mr. Woll does not contribute enlightenment, as his entire article is a typical piece of fence-straddling.

IF Woll does not know the why of those things, other American workers do. It is only necessary to state that the church is the ally and practically the leader of the reactionary forces in Mexico that kept the workers in ignorance and in slavery. And the present government is the one that grew out of the revolution and with all its faults it is educating the masses as best it can. This the workers know and they support it against the church and against Wall Street.

STORIES of victories for the armies of Chang-Tso-Lin and Wu-Pei-Fu over the national armies of the Kuomintang should be taken with reserve. In fact, even the capitalist papers cannot always harmonize their fairy tales. One reporter represented the nationalist armies fleeing in utter route from the Nankow Pass while another pictured the fields strewn with the remains of Chang's armies. Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang are tools of foreign imperialism. Chang is Japan's man and Wu is now on the British payroll. General Feng is the Calles of China and has much the same kind of an opposition. He heads the national armies. Get back of Feng.

ANOTHER revolt is reported in Greece. Pangalos, the dictator, has ordered the arrest of a group of suspects and at this moment I would not give my small change for their chances. The political situation is rather delicate in the Balkans, so much so that even serious-minded workers are inclined to joke about it. Yet there is a reason for it. In addition to the racial differences, whose roots are sunk deep in the past, the capitalist powers are pitting the little nations against one another and purchasing, now one set, again another set of officials in the interests of their diplomatic maneuvers.

TODAY'S papers did not carry any stories of revolts in Soviet Russia, though the local papers did report a few more rape cases in Chicago. So far neither Mexico, Russia nor the Kuomintang of China has offered their good offices to restore the United States to the path of civilization. As far as we are concerned we would resent any such interference on the ground that what happens in Cicero is none of our business.

THE Oklahoma Leader, once a socialist paper and now edited by a comedian named Oscar Ameringer, also a socialist, published a picture of Gregory Zinoviev with the caption: "Imprisoned." Lest any of the guesseful editor gives the name of the prison and tells us that it is the worst in all Russia. This story is perfectly good outside of the fact that there is not a word of truth in it. However, this is not what I intended to write about in this paragraph. Now I will have to start another.

THAT there is usually some good in even the worst of things is proved by the Oklahoma Leader. Thanks to the Federated Press. In the same issue of the Leader that carried the Zinoviev fake there is an article by Carl Haessler describing the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Those boys certainly enjoyed themselves. Their ingenuity in devising new means of inflicting pain and injury on the workers is described by Haessler thus:

"THE exhibitor of another gas concern, the Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, mentioned with pride the use of tear bombs against the textile strikers of Passaic. He waxed eloquent. 'Why you can knock out the whole family, from father to baby, with one of our gas grenades,' he said, 'then walk in and grab the man and let the rest recover at leisure. They won't be permanently injured, but it hurts a lot while it lasts.'"

American Killed in Plane Crash.
SANDGATE, England, Aug. 19.—One American, whose name is unknown, was killed and six were seriously injured when a French air-transport aeroplane crashed near here today. According to the local police.

SHOE WORKERS OF LYNN MOVE TOWARD STRIKE

Progressive Speakers Urge Union Unity

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 19.—In spite of a driving rain storm Lesters' Hall was packed to the doors with shoe workers at a meeting held Monday evening, August 18th. In a resolution which was overwhelmingly adopted, a vigorous demand was made for a general strike in the industry.

The meeting held on Monday came as a sequel to the strike declared by the niggerhead operators which has since been called off. It seems that the niggerhead operators went back on the job as they had received an empty promise that their demands would be granted.

Criticize Reactionary Official.
The speakers of the evening included Harry Cann, one of the most courageous militants in the city of Lynn, Marian Emerson of New York, and Anthony Ramaglia of Boston. The speakers criticized most severely the corrupt officialdom of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union; pointed out that these grafters had tied the workers hand and foot and had prevented them from securing any improvement in their conditions. Instead they were selling the workers out to the manufacturers and the state board of arbitration by meekly accepting every wage out which came along.

The speakers, however, took the occasion to criticize very sharply the craft attitude shown by the niggerhead operators; told the assembled workers that they had to stand by each other; that an injury to one was an injury to all. They called upon the shoe workers to organize immediately for a general strike in the industry against the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the agents at the head of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Must Fight Inside.
The tendency which has recently manifested itself for the formation of another cockroach union was castigated most strongly. The workers were called upon to stay within the B. and S., fight the fakers until they were overthrown. This is but one of a series of meetings which are being arranged by the Progressive Shoe Workers, not only in Lynn, but in various shoe centers throughout Massachusetts.

The sentiment shown at this meeting gives evidences of distinct revival of militancy inside the B. S. W. U., which has long been known as one of the most reactionary organizations in the American Federation of Labor.

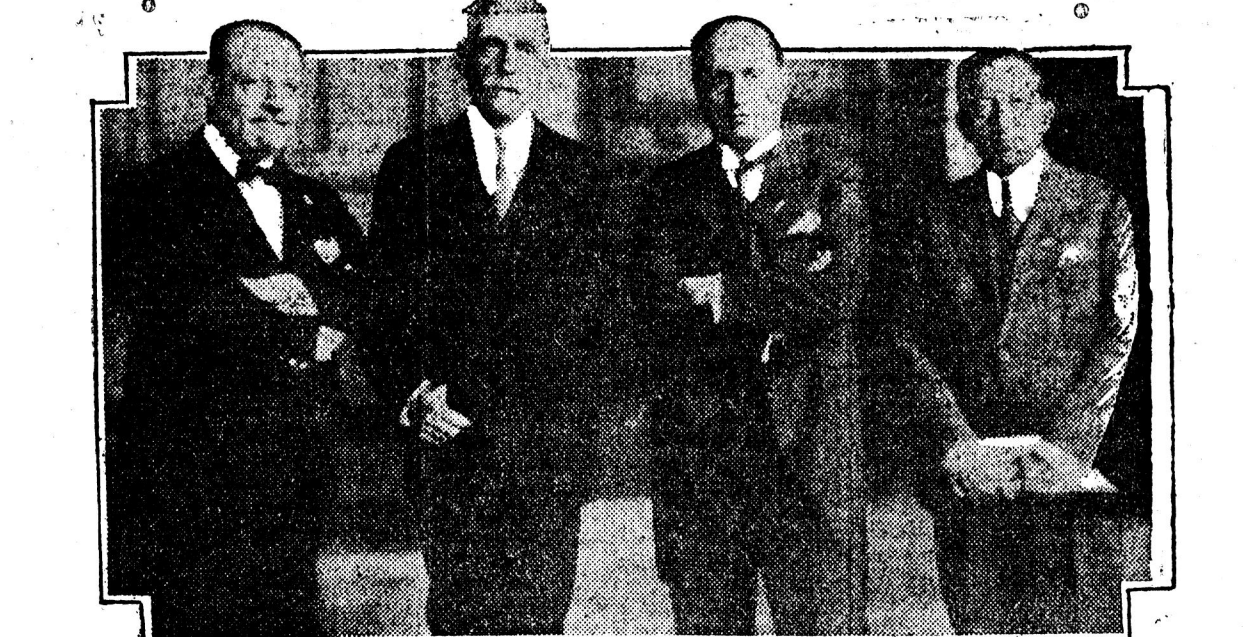
Vesuvius Breaks Out.
ROME, Aug. 19.—With Vesuvius again in eruption, violent earthquakes have been felt in the Lipari Islands, but it is not believed the Vesuvius eruption is a menace.

TRYING TO PUT OVER THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ON BRITISH WORKERS



One of the fundamental demands of the 1,000,000 striking British miners is for the maintenance of their hard-earned 7-hour day below ground.

Mellon in Rome Talking Over Financing of Fascism



Andrew W. Mellon, U. S. secretary of the treasury and one of the richest men in the world, is shown here in the Chigi Palace in Rome just following a conference with Mussolini over the financial relations between the United States and Italy. Mellon's assertion that he was in Italy for a vacation only rather falls flat in view of this picture which shows, left to right, Italian Finance Minister Count Volpi, Mellon, Mussolini and Mussolini's secretary with his papers just after an obviously business-like session.

Roman Church Is Defeated in Mexico

(Continued from page 1)

gy not yet corrupted by Czarism, sympathized with the revolution. They decided to obey the revolutionary laws and a scheme developed in the orthodox church bringing it more misery. After a few years the Czarist clergymen decided to recognize facts, at least outwardly, and signified their intention to conform to the laws regulating religious worship. They still kept on plotting against the government and spying for capitalist nations. Today their influence on the masses is almost nil. Such a process seems to be taking place in Mexico.

Catholic Merchants Stunt.
A circular letter, issued by the merchants and industrial leaders of Mexico City, addressed jointly to President Calles and the episcopate, appeals to both sides to "get together and drop the religious warfare which is affecting the whole nation. The merchants particularly desire the end of the boycott which they state is possible only with a settlement of the conflict. They point out that the boycott is being conducted by Catholics but that it is affecting Catholic merchants adversely and that the heaviest sufferers have been members of the faith.

Filed Heavy Claims.
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.—More than 3,000 claims, unofficially estimated to aggregate about \$300,000,000, have been filed by citizens of the United States against the Mexican government for damages sustained during the revolutionary movements before the Calles government came into power.

The claims had been deposited with the special claims commission when the time for making them ended. Almost 500 of the claims were filed during the 24 hours preceding midnight of Tuesday.

Holds Estrada in \$20,000 Bail.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 19.—Gen. Enrique Estrada, former Mexican secretary of war and commander of an insurrecto band intercepted by federal and county officers near here last Sunday night, together with members of his staff, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Henry C. Ryan on charges of violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

Bail for Estrada was fixed at \$20,000, while Aurelio Sepuveda, former Mexican army officer, was ordered held in \$10,000. Bail for other members of Estrada's staff ranged from \$1,000 to \$5,000. As yet none of the prisoners has furnished bond. Preliminary hearing in all cases was set for Sept. 9.

Mexican Knights Worried.
The Knights of Columbus of Mexico have issued a statement denying the charges of undersecretary of foreign affairs, Estrada, that Edelmir Traslouheres, head of the Mexican Knights of Columbus, was responsible for the action of the Philadelphia convention in adopting a resolution asking President Coolidge to intervene.

Church Is Begging.
The episcopate makes an overture to the government in the letter by urging the president to permit the church to work toward reformation of the constitution by "legal methods," initiating such a movement at the next congressional session in September.

The letter was interpreted by many as the first overture for peace on behalf of the church.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Prohibition Cannot Be Enforced Under Present Capitalist Social Order

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

CALVIN COOLIDGE resents the charge that he has ordered the prohibition authorities to stop their poisoning of alcohol as a measure for instituting bone dry prohibition in the United States of America. He has asked the horde of capitalist newspaper reporters who hover about the summer "White House" at Paul Smith's, New York, to correct the error.

The president thereby goes on record in favor of poisoned moonshine to kill off all who cannot resist drinking illicit booze. It is the Coolidge-Volstead interpretation of the theory of the survival of the fittest as applied to the "wet or dry" problem.

The aim of the government is to provide an alcoholic mixture for commercial purposes, out of which it will be impossible to eliminate the poison by redistilling. The deadliest of the many formulas in the possession of the government for "completely denatured alcohol" is known as "Formula No. 1" and is as follows:

100 parts by volume of ethyl alcohol, not less than 160 degrees proof.
Ten parts by volume approved wood alcohol.
Five-tenths part by volume approved benzene (kerosene).

It is declared that this formula is the government's pet among the so-called "seven deadly sisters." The government chemists claim that redistilling will not eliminate the poison that lurks in every ounce of this death-dealing fluid.

Thus the powerful capitalist government resorts to the usual frantic, ineffectual remedy for the alcohol problem, just as it seizes on other makeshift remedies for other ills, fake cure-alls that will not interfere in the least with the profiteering and the exploitation that gave it life.

It is not surprising that here, as elsewhere, it is the workers who are the victims, as in the recent wholesale poisoning at Buffalo, N. Y. Deaths for 1926 from alcoholic poisoning are expected to reach startling totals, with these "undertaker's cocktails" continuing to fill the graveyards in 1927.

Victims will be drawn from the working class because the rich have the money to buy booze without a "sure death" label. They can hire "tasters" if necessary. In the words of the humorist, Irwin S. Cobb, who was caught at Joyce Hawley's bathtub party, "I never drink from a bottle unless it is already half empty."

Poison bootleg booze is being sold because there is money in it. Arthur Brisbane, editorial writer for Hearst, laments that one United States coast guard, paid less than a chauffeur's wages, "got one bribe of \$30,000 for being a rum runner." "When bootlegging can afford to pay such fees," says Brisbane, "how much government money will it take to stop bootlegging?" Because the liquor business is a rich source of profits is one of the big reasons why it cannot be rooted out under the capitalist society that protects and breeds profits.

The attention of all workers and farmers, the victims of capitalism, is therefore called to the section of the Workers (Communist) Party's congressional program, published in full in this issue, devoted to this question of prohibition. It states the attitude the workers must take towards this vital question, just as it sets forth the solution of all other labor problems. It sets forth that:

ANOTHER COUNTY JAIL SCANDAL COMING TO HEAD

Officials Named by Prisoner as Aids

Thomas Sullivan, alias Ivers, told an amazing story of intrigue concerning the administration of the county jail, the details of which have not been made public by the officials called in to hear Sullivan's confession.

Found Snappy Kit.
The prisoner was involved in a recent attempt to escape from the jail with several others. When the break-away was foiled thru the action of a colored guard, the authorities found a complete jail-breaking kit in one of the cells.

Sullivan was placed in solitary confinement and on a bread and water diet since the attempted escape. His confession was attributed to the torture inflicted on him by the prison officials.

Prominent Politicians Named.
According to one of the officials who heard his story, Sullivan named prominent politicians as his accomplices and said that a former prison official supplied the tools for the get-

Life and Work in the Soviet Union.

Beginning on Monday The DAILY WORKER will publish an extremely interesting series of articles written specially for this paper by Anna Louise Strong who is now travelling in the Soviet Union. Under the pen-name of "Anise," this writer has built for herself an enviable reputation in her journalistic work in the Soviet Union where she has been, off and on, for the past five years.

Some of the titles of these last accounts of her Russian observations give an idea of the wealth of information and novelty that is contained in the stories: On a Volga River Boat, Marriage in the Soviet Union, How Russia is Building Socialism and Behind the Scenes of the Russian Communists, are a few.

"Anise" is the author of a book on Russia called, "The First Time in History" and has written extensively about the Soviet Union for the New York Times, "Asia," the Hearst press and other publications.

Industry and in the creation of a great machine of spies, provocateurs, etc., aimed at enforcing an unenforceable law. This government machinery is also becoming a part of the strike-breaking apparatus.

Then the program declares: "The liquor question cannot be solved by prohibition in a capitalist society. The excessive use of alcohol is an evil which can only be solved thru education and the normalization of our lives, which will come with the abolition of the profit system. A large part of the evils of the liquor business are traceable to its character as a highly profitable capitalist industry; PROHIBITION IS UNENFORCEABLE IN A CAPITALIST SOCIETY."

"The workers and farmers must carry on a campaign against the evils of alcoholism within their ranks, but cannot support such nationalization of the liquor business as represented by the Volstead Act and its results. The Workers (Communist) Party favors the repeal of the Volstead Act and the 18th Amendment. It proposes the nationalization of the liquor business and sale only thru drug stores and grocery stores. No saloons to be established. The profits to be used in an educational campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors."

The Workers (Communist) Party invites all workers and farmers to take their stand for this declaration for the ending of the capitalist social order and one of its inherent evils—ALCOHOLISM.

Spanish War Veterans End Their Sessions

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 19.—United Spanish war veterans voted to meet in Detroit, in 1927, and in Havana in 1928, before they broke up their four-day encampment. The Cuban meeting, however, was left open to possible chance by next year's encampment. The invitation was extended by a personal representative of the president of Cuba.

Senator Rice W. Means was elected commander-in-chief.

Gov. Cigaret Explodes; Sues.
PARIS, Aug. 19.—The French government thru the state tobacco monopoly makes a centime profit on every cigarette sold in France, but one cigarette sold to Raymond Lachaise has cost the government \$175. The cigaret exploded in Lachaise's mouth and he sued the government and a settlement was agreed upon.

Militarism Running Wild!

Did you know that the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are growing every year and that these two organizations for military training and the extension of the armed power outside the regular army are the instruments of a military caste being developed in the United States? Militarist activity and propaganda is rife thruout the land and is being pushed by the combined forces of the United States War Department working hand in hand with the largest bankers and corporation heads.

Workers (Communist) Party

Pittsburgh District Launches New Drive Among Coal and Steel Labor For DAILY WORKER Subscriptions

NOTE.—This is the seventh article in a series to aid in the development of THE DAILY WORKER into a mass Communist organ reaching wide sections of the American working class. This article points out the necessity of a DAILY WORKER with a mass appeal, but also the necessity of organized support from the party and the left wing, and also the crying need of energetic workers to spur on the militant sections of the working class to greater efforts in the building and spreading of their press.

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THE District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party for District Five (Pittsburgh) has decided to launch a subscription-getting campaign for The DAILY WORKER, starting immediately and continuing until Nov. 7, the ninth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

This is the first subscription campaign of this kind launched by a district organization of the party, and indicates that the party forces are making progress in developing support of "The Daily."

Every possible effort is being exerted to develop the Communist mass appeal of THE DAILY WORKER. In this respect notable improvements have been made. This is admitted by all. Continued progress will be made in this direction. In its editorial content THE DAILY WORKER is being brought closer and closer to the masses of the workers in the United States. That is the basis on which we build.

The first line of attack, in carrying THE DAILY WORKER to the masses, must consist of the forces of the party and the left wing militants, eager to build the press of their class. These forces must unite in the organized effort to bring THE DAILY WORKER to the masses. That is what the party forces in the Pittsburgh district are now being mobilized to do. The whole party organization and its non-party allies are being called on to get into action. Judging by its achievements in the last national subscription drive of THE DAILY WORKER, good results will be secured.

But to say that a district organization of the party, or sections of the left wing are on the job carrying THE DAILY WORKER to the masses, is to state that within these organizations are Builders, energetic workers, lead-

ing in this effort. Pittsburgh has such Builders; like John Kasper, of East Pittsburgh; W. H. Scarville, A. Garfinkel and William Schmidt, all of Pittsburgh, who got on the Honor Roll of the Press Builders securing more than 1,000 points in the Third Annual DAILY WORKER Subscription Campaign. The present campaign should develop more such Builders.

Here are some of the facts concerning the Pittsburgh campaign. There will be three prizes:

First: A trip to the next national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Second: A set of three volumes of Karl Marx.

Third: A set of three books consisting of Bukharin's "Historical Materialism."

The first prize will go to the party nucleus that will raise during the drive a total number of yearly subscriptions amounting to two subscriptions per member per month. The victorious nucleus will be allowed to pick its own candidate to go to the convention. This is necessary because in the last campaign it was shown that whole nuclei were working together and giving their subscriptions to one of their members so that they might get the credit for all the "subs."

The second prize will be given to the comrade who will secure at least 15 subscriptions during the campaign.

The third prize will be given to the comrade who will secure at least 10 subscriptions.

It is encouraging to learn that The DAILY WORKER Builders in the Pittsburgh District will link up their subscription campaign with the miners' situation, which is always important in this district, and with the problems confronting the steel workers in this empire of the Mellon interests. They should also become active among the railroad workers. This drive will also be linked up with the efforts to develop the worker correspondents' movement in this territory to aid in interesting the workers thru articles published in THE DAILY WORKER dealing with their immediate problems.

What the Pittsburgh district of the party is doing, every other district of the party can do. It is a necessary and vital work to the building of THE DAILY WORKER into a mass Communist organ of the working class.

Ruthenberg Speaks at Connecticut Party Meeting Saturday Night

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, will speak at a state-wide party membership meeting to be held here Saturday, Aug. 21, at the Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St., at 8 p. m. Admittance by membership card only.

Letters from Our Readers

Editor DAILY WORKER—Being a constant reader of your newspaper, which is not built on a corrupt foundation like the yellow capitalist political papers of the country, but which exposes all the tricks of the ruling class to keep down the slowly awakening exploited toiling American masses.

Lately I had some experience with "our law" in the circuit and superior courts, and after that time I always send some "unbelieving Thomas" to watch the proceedings of capitalist courts.

Some time ago a young educated and patriotic man came from Scotland to Canada and enlisted during the World War to fight for "democracy." Last year he moved to the United States, still patriotic with "big" ideas gained in Northwestern University and thru reading daily newspapers, etc. One day I took him to the superior court to watch our "democratic" justice, and after that he said that "democracy" is all politics and bunk!

Try to do the same thing with unbelieving Thomases.
Yours, A. N.

NEED SPANISH DAILY.

Dear Comrades: I think there should be something done in regards to starting a Spanish newspaper similar to THE DAILY WORKER. There are approximately four million Mexicans in this country and they are coming across the border like flies. The powers that be imagine that there is no harm in the Mexicans, as to their being radicals. The bosses fear European immigrants as being imbued with Bolshevism. That is why they keep the bars up against the European workers and allow cheaply paid Mexican labor into the country. In speaking to many of the Mexicans that have come across I have found that there is a great demand for a Spanish daily.—C. G., San Diego, Cal.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

GOV. FULLER OF MASS. IS SEEKING RE-ELECTION ON REPUBLICAN TICKET



GOV. ALVAN T. FULLER.

This is the man to whom thousands of cables and messages have been sent from all over the world asking him to grant justice to the two victims of one of the raviest frame-ups in history, Sacco and Vanzetti. He wants to be governor again. He will have to face the issue now, however easy it has been to ignore letters and telegrams.

Garland Fund Changes Some of Its Directors

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—(FP)—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the new president of the American Fund for Public Service, popularly known as the Garland Fund for its founder.

Robert W. Dunn, American Civil Liberties Union executive, was elected a fund director to replace Robert Morse Lovett.

Other directors are: Clinton Golden (Brookwood financial manager), vice-president; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary; Morris Ernst, treasurer; Lewis Gannett, assistant treasurer; Ben Gitlow, Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, H. H. Broach (vice-president of Electrical Workers); Frieda Kirchwey; William Z. Foster and Scott Nearing.

U. S. Gunboat in Typhoon.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—The United States gunboat Asheville is reported in difficulties, after having encountered a typhoon near Wenchow. The U. S. gunboat Sacramento is proceeding to the aid of the Asheville.

U. S. TRADE LEAD DEPENDS ON THE LABOR SPEED UP

Commerce Head Boasts of U. S. Efficiency

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Julius Klein of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce holds that gains of 16 per cent in a year and of 60 per cent since 1921-22 in the exports of finished manufactures reflect the increasing efficiency of American industry and the energy of American salesmanship in foreign markets.

He says, "Regardless of depreciated European currencies and low wages—in fact, partly because of the low standards of living and efficiency which they imply—the intelligence and resourceful adaptability of the American manufacturer have made a place for American fabricated wares which bids fair to continue its steady expansion."

The total value of the country's exports of manufactured articles increased from \$1,210,587,000 in 1921-22 to \$1,937,295,000 in 1925-26. Articles showing extraordinary gains include farm tractors from \$4,500,000 to \$42,000,000 or 828 per cent; motor trucks \$6,500,000 to \$46,500,000 or 612 per cent; automobiles \$36,100,000 to \$185,400,000 or 413 per cent; farm machinery \$20,300,000 to \$90,000,000 or 343 per cent; auto parts and accessories \$80,800,000 to \$331,900,000 or 311 per cent; and construction, conveying, mining, oil-well and pumping machinery considerably over 100 per cent.

This increase in our exports of manufactured goods Klein regards as necessary to pay for a constantly greater quantity of raw material and luxury imports, for tourist expenditures, etc.

France to Discharge Employees, Thus Adding to Number of Jobless

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Aug. 19.—Premier Raymond Poincare returned to Paris after spending his vacation in Sampagny, resuming his examination of the financial situation for stabilizing the franc.

Altho admitting that he relies on foreign credits, M. Poincare intends to enforce the greatest economies at home and expects to make wholesale reductions in civil servants. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 public servants on the nation's payroll, excluding, of course, soldiers and sailors. Statistics show there are 37 public servants per thousand of population.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

THE YOUNG PIONEER CAMP

By P. FRANKFELD.

In the office of the Young Workers (Communist) League we heard much about the Pioneer Camp. We were curious. We could not tolerate the idea of a lot of tanned and noisy Pioneers just returned from camp continually talking about the place while we had not even seen it. A group of district executive members therefore decided to go see the camp.

We went by boat with a group of Pioneers. They sang song after song. The Pioneers certainly could sing. They attracted the attention of everyone on board ship. They sang American songs—and good revolutionary ones at that.

Arrive Late.

We arrived at the camp late in the afternoon. We looked around and saw eight large and spacious tents, and beds in each one of them. In a short while we heard a whistle blow and the Pioneers and other children at camp ceased play, noise and songs. They were told that the daily discussion would take place immediately.

The sun was just setting in the sky. A large group of 60 pioneers were seated around a platform. As soon as they were seated they began talking and singing again. Another blast from the whistle and they became quiet. The leader announced that the discussion on the Passaic strike was to be continued from the previous day.

Discuss Passaic.

Comrade Nemerovsky calls on Mike, one of the Passaic strike children at camp. He is at first reluctant to speak. The children urge him then later yell: "We want Mike." He feels encouraged at his comrades' enthusiasm and friendliness. He tells the story of Passaic in simple, crude and childish manner. The whole history of the strike, the beatings he himself received at the hands of police, his own arrests, and his participation in the school strike, was recounted vividly.

A thoro discussion followed. The excellent working class education that the children have received both at camp and in the ranks of the Young Pioneers of America clearly expresses itself. While listening to our young comrades talk, one can hear the voice of the future talking and passing judgment. They will never desert the working class.

Camp Organization.

The structure of the camp is most interesting. All children and leaders are organized into a camp council which meets every other day. There is an organizer, secretary, agitprop committee, discipline and sanitation committees as well as a cheer leader and social director. There is only one Pioneer leader on each committee. The children themselves are masters of the camp. They know it and for that reason feel more responsible. There is a bulletin board on which appears some very serious articles and poems, and short sketches by the children.

It will really be a treat for every comrade and worker to pay a visit to the Pioneer Group. The movement to establish a real working class children's camp that will give and develop a worker's point of view in the workers' children is first beginning to grow in the United States. It is the duty of every worker to see that financial and moral support is given to the Pioneer Camp.

Rebel Picnic Planned for Sunday; Auspices Detroit Branch Y. W. L.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—A get-together Young Rebel picnic is being held this coming Sunday, Aug. 22, under the auspices of Branch 1 of the Detroit Young Workers League. We leave the Finnish Hall, 5969 Fourteenth St., corner McGraw, at 9 o'clock in trucks—no limousines or taxis allowed. Fare is 35 cents. Upon arriving at Dodge Park via Utica Road we shall proceed to have the best time yet. Singing will not be missing on the trip. Bring your own eats except watermelon, pop and candy; the committee has those. You only need cash.

All Kinds of Sports.

A program of races has been arranged with such prizes as a book of Red Cartoons, copy of "Flying Ossip" and others as good offered to the winners. Bring your bathing suit. Bring your jumping rope. Bring your ukes. Bring base balls, bats and bases. Bring a girl. Bring a fellow. Bring all the young workers you know. We have three trucks and we want to fill them all.

Do you know how to play, "scab, scab, scab"? "The Bosses' Foolish Orders"? "Last Couple Out"? "Capitalism's Falling Down"? Yea? Good! No? You can learn.

Do you like bonfires in the evening, and to sing all the songs you know and tell stories and dream in between? Well, come along.

ROTARY CLUBS TALK OF BAREFOOT BOY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A recent conference, "has demoralized" the cussed the question of the migration of farm lands from the rural sections. "Whittier," said the invitation for this conference, "has immortalized the barefoot boy with cheek of tan going down to the ol' swimming hole with a cane pole and a can of worms. Today, however, there is a recognized trend of the boy to the city. How are we going to interest the boy in his surroundings?"

Here we would expect to hear that the Rotaries intend to take steps to oust the Coolidge administration, take steps for farm relief, and generally insure the economic status of the bankrupt farmers in order to make their surroundings more interesting for their offspring. But nothing of the kind!

The Rotaries are going to "conserve the lakes and protect the fish and game" from the ravishes of outside hunters and fishermen. That should inspire any "barefoot boy," whose first thought in life is to get himself a pair of shoes, to patriotic emotions.

Organize the Coal Miners' Children

IN line with the fight to prepare the coal miners for the coming struggle next spring, we must not forget the miners' children. When the Jacksonville agreement expires on April 1, 1927, and the operators begin smashing the United Mine Workers and reducing the wages of the miners we

should have already organized large numbers of the miners' children into the Pioneer groups. A reduction in wages for the miners means added misery for their children.

Besides the general misery for the coal miners' children (company houses, malnutrition because of unemployed parents, etc.) we find the rottenest kind of a public school system for kids in the mining territory. Dilapidated school buildings, inexperienced teachers, grafting school boards are on the order of the day. The schools are company schools in every sense of the word and their main aim is to turn out obedient slaves.

Is it any wonder then that one day of each week in some mine town schools are devoted to pumping the kids full of religious bunk. They are thought to be meek and submissive. To get these children to join the Pioneer groups means to line them up on the side of their parents.

1,000 Young Miners March in England

LONDON, England.—Despite heavy rain, a large demonstration of young miners assembled at Neath. There were 10,000 present, having marched in from all the outlying districts.

This was the result of a campaign of mass meetings held by the joint committee of the Young Communist League and the I. L. P. Guild of Youth. A conference of miners' strike committees had drawn up the scale of demands, which had been enthusiastically adopted. The labor group on the Neath Guardians had, however, refused to meet to discuss the matter and formulate a united policy.

When a deputation went in to place their case before the board—and they were able to show that real destitution was existing—they were presented with the pretty spectacle of Labor Guardians falling over each other in their eagerness to serve Chamberlain. A motion to grant 10s weekly to destitute men, in defiance of the ministry, only received six votes out of 32 Labor Guardians.

The Neath workers are not going to cease their agitation for relief until every Labor Guardian has been brought to book in his trades council, until the Guardians have been forced to relieve the terrible distress caused by the lockout.

London Trades Council to Organize Youth

LONDON, England.—The London Trades Council has again given a lead to the trade union movement by summoning an important special conference to deal with the question of 100 per cent trades unionism amongst young workers.

A circular has been issued to all affiliated organizations and already promises of support have been secured from the U. P. W., packing case makers, sheet metal workers, scale makers, paper workers, S. A. U. farmers, W. U. drug and chemicals section, builders, plumbers, sign writers, ladies' tailors, musical instrument makers, patternmakers, clerks and theatrical employees.

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Ellis and Robert

The Furriers' Strike: Its Outcome and Its Lessons

ARTICLE II. By B. GOLD.

THE left wingers of the furriers' union took over the leadership of a demoralized and broken union. This was the inheritance left over by the right wingers of the Forward group. The lefts have driven out the gangsters and uprooted the graft system, which was in full bloom under the right wingers of the Forward group, and accusations of the Forward, aided by the gangsters, now driven away, and hampered by the Kaufman family, which then held the reigns at Long Island, it was necessary for the lefts to begin the work of construction and to strengthen the union. We reorganized the union shops, unionized the open shops and led a successful campaign for an increase in wages, brought to a successful conclusion the campaign against the contractors, and brought into activity the rank and file. We have developed the feeling of the workers that unity and brotherly co-operation must be brought about in the Greek general strike, that even the Forward, tho with gnashing teeth, had to admit that all these are to the credit of the left leaders.

Disregarding all obstacles put up by the Forward group, the lefts have succeeded in reconstructing and strengthening the union so that the furriers dared to step out into open combat with the bosses for better living conditions.

The are facts which even the Forward must admit.

In Only Eight Months. THE truly big job was done in only a period of eight months. In vain did the Forward console itself that the union would not be successful with its left wing administration. They knew well enough that the right wingers had so demoralized the organization that it was almost hopeless to do anything with the union. But the healthy union program and the methods of the lefts, their idealistic activity, won the faith and confidence and co-operation of the broad masses. It was only by the strength of the organized membership that it was possible to do the work. The belief in the force of the membership pointed out the way to the lefts in their conferences with the bosses about conditions. The bosses at the very beginning felt that the left representatives of the fur workers meant business. The bosses have proven to themselves at once that the demands put forward to them are not camouflaged, as it was formerly with the

rights. It was rumored that the manufacturers were ready to make compromises and concede to a very necessary part of the union's demands. The bosses knew by experience that the left administration has the courage and the will to do the right thing, and that it chiefly supports itself upon the confidence and loyalty of the workers. This was the very reason why the bosses were ready to make compromises for the union in order to avoid an open fight. It was within probability that a strike would have been avoided had it not been for the treacherous undermining of the Forward clique. For weeks before the strike the right provocators led an open agitation against the union demands. Just as the bosses had disputed our demands, so have the members of the Forward clique argued that the union demands too much. At the local meetings the rights have disputed as the bosses had at conferences, our demands were unjust. Altho the demagogues were present at the membership meeting where these demands were unanimously and heartily accepted, these actions, of course, were chiefly aimed to demoralize the workers before their entrenchment for the fight with the bosses.

At the office were received many complaints against the right Forward members who championed fist arguments at meetings of the counter-revolutionary, white-guard, Abramovitch, that these very champions came among the workers and provoked them, claiming that the demands put forward are not in their interest, but are there for the propaganda purposes of the Communist Party. The very same arguments were used by the bosses at the conferences with the unions. The united front that entered into a league with the remains of Kaufmanism to betray the lefts gathered themselves in Long Island and there entered into a holy alliance with the Forward's gang. There they began their caucuses and conspiracies and, may it be mentioned here, that half a dozen half-witted anarchists entered the union also. A triple alliance was formed. The band got into immediate contact with members of the Workmen's Circles, the pillars of the Forward that were among the bosses. The bosses, encouraged by these conspiracies, decided to call the union into open combat. But the bosses, as well as the Forward people, made a terrible miscalculation. The lefts knew whither the rights

aimed. We knew their objects. The united front burst open right after the treachery at the convention. The gang was driven away from the New York membership because of its treachery at the convention, and in addition there were many people among them whose honesty was questioned by the great masses since the strike back in 1920. Because of these facts, and a number of other causes, the left administration decided to sift the New York office clear of all suspicious elements that stood in close contact with the Forward. The Long Islanders were ready for their attack. Because of this they subdued each one who would hamper them in their provocative undertakings. For example, Comrade Yukelson, formerly the editor of the Fur Worker, who proposed to work gratis during the whole period of the strike, was discharged. In his stead an old slave of the gangster and grafters' administration was appointed. The decision of the joint board to put aside the Long Islanders from the strike leadership struck them like a thunderbolt. They had planned to stop short and betray the strike from the inside. Their plan bust open. The plan of a few "experienced to earn a dollar" in time of strike was destroyed. The gangster pest was cut out. The left wingers, with a clear conscience and a strong belief in its work, entered the strike leadership.

HOW was the strike led? They smiled silently, these rank cynics. From all their nest holes have these rats with gloating eyes looked for the downfall of the furriers. For the first time was a left union program with a left union leadership on trial. It was for the first time that the left wingers led a strike. But they laughed at the Forward boys. They cited their hopes openly. They said: The left youngsters will lose control of the strike before it develops. The workers will not respond to their strike call, and if they will they will return at once to their shops, because the lefts have no experience and will be unable to bring things to order. The chief object of criticism of the left wing strike leadership was the "babyish method of picketing." A strike without gangsters? The corrupt band could not imagine such a diversion from its methods and practices. Who would keep the strikers in the halls, if there are no famous glove and knife heroes? Who would discipline the strikers if there are no "strong" ones? Who would force the strikers upon the picket line when

there are no hirelings to beat them up to do so? Then the scabs? And the manufacturers' gorillas? Who would lay up against them? The right wing Forward boys were in hopes that the strikers would run away. The strike would run fotsam and jitsam. Then they would come in with an attack. They would show that the rights were the only sovereigns. They have even put up bets. A number of the right wingers have wagered with the bosses that it would take one week—at the most two—and the strike under the left leadership would fall apart as a house built of cards in a storm. Poor hopes! Buried dreams!

But It Was Different. The strike under the left leadership did not take into account the opinions and prophecies of the gang. The lefts drew the line and we may state proudly that the undertaking was brought to a successful conclusion without a diversion. The entire 12,000 furriers registered themselves the first week. All committees took their positions. All committees were formed from the rank and file. What wonderful order! What wonderful discipline! Twelve thousand workers—one body, one soul—welded together with their leaders, bound to one another by respect and love, one grand family, devout. Can workers be loyal to their leaders. Can leaders be loyal to the workers whom they represent?

But about the flow of the strike we shall speak in our next article.

Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press. I see our papers aint so slow in castin eyes at Mexico, and all are chafin at the bit to give our southern friends a hit. O gracious no it aint because, of Mexico's land-owning laws. It aint because there's lots of oil a-lying deep beneath her soil, tho oil is king in modern days and must be drilled for where it lays. It aint because sum folks has planned to make our empire glory-grand, so it will stretch from Eskimo, way down to Cape Horn's stubby toe. It aint because we have a hunch to grab off riches in a bunch. The ghost of Woodrow has cum back to give us idealistic tack. We'll prey on Mexico sum day so pious folks can kneel and pray. "The war is just," they all will shout. We'll bring our pay when we come

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1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS GET PRIZES FOR WEEK'S BEST STORIES

First prize, "Oil Imperialism," by Louis Fisher, goes to the Chicago garment worker that exposes an attempt made by the business agent of an Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America local to get more production out of the workers at a lower cost to the boss. The story is entitled, "Union Business Agent Seeks to Put Over Speed-Up System in Hart, Schaffner and Marx."

Second prize, "Flying Oesip," Stories of New Russia, goes to a Philadelphia typist who exposes conditions in one of the offices she worked in. Her story shows that not only are the workers doing manual labor exploited but also those that do mental work. Her story is entitled, "Typists Get Low Wages in Jim Barry's."

Third prize, "Awakening of China," by James A. Dolsen, is awarded to the Detroit automobile worker, who in the article entitled, "Workers Get Worse End of Briggs' Speed-Up," shows how the bosses speed up the workers, get more production and then when the necessary number of cars has been assembled lay them off.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

WORKERS GET WORSE END OF BRIGGS' SPEED-UP

Increase Production and Get Laid Off

By a Worker Correspondent.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—The speed-up in the Briggs plant here has reached an intolerable rate. The plant that made the Essex cars moved from the Harper plant to the Midlrum plant. Many men working in the assembly line are now working at a rate of 85 cents an hour. The non-union men had been getting 50 and 52 cents an hour, straight time for overtime and Sundays.

Strikers Parade, Scabs Quiet. Officials of the New York Marine Co., which employed the strikers, immediately commandeered taxicabs and rounded up proposed strikebreakers in the Bowery district. Many of the strikebreakers quit when they learned what was expected of them.

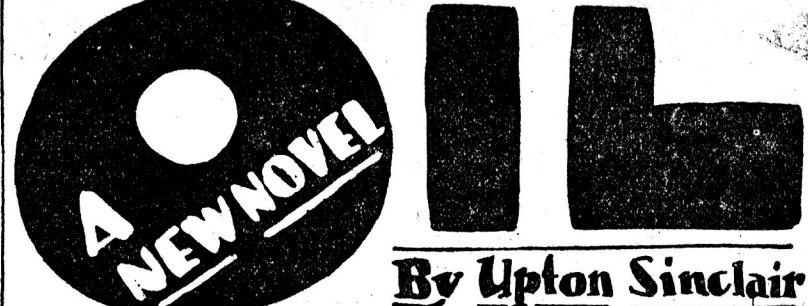
Strikers paraded up and down the waterfront, led by Thomas Riley, Michael Dranyo and a few other active workers. W. J. Hayes, superintendent of piers, tried to get the strikers to go on working while the wage matter was taken up by the company, but the strikers answered that their demands had been put off too often before.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Vella Cook, contralto.
8:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble; Al Scott's Trio; Cook Sisters, harmony.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age, who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holly rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad, who along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when he died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over.

Bunny was now almost eighteen, slender, but well built, and something of a runner. He was brown as ever, and his hair was still wavy and his lips red and pretty like a girl's; he was merry on the surface, but serious underneath, trying most conscientiously to prepare for the task of administering some millions of dollars of capital, and directing the lives of some thousands of workingmen. If the people who wrote books about these matters, and taught them in school, had any useful suggestions, Bunny wanted to get them; so he listened and read what he was told to read, and then he would come home and ask Dad about it, and when he visited the field, he would ask Paul. The teachers and the text books said there was no real disharmony between capital and labor; both were necessary to industry, they were partners, and must learn to get along together. And Dad said that was all right, only, like everything else, it was theory, and didn't always work out. Dad said that the workingmen were ignorant and, wanted the things industry couldn't afford to give; it was from this the quarrels grew. But Dad didn't know what to do about it, and apparently wasn't trying to find out; he was always too busy getting some new tract developed; and Bunny wasn't the one to complain—having got Dad into this latest pile of work!

It seemed a shame when you came to realize it. This ranch had been a place where Dad could come to rest and shoot quail; but now that they had struck oil, it was the last place in the world where he could rest. There were new wells to be planned and drilled, and pipe lines to be run, and oil to be marketed, and financing to be seen to, and houses and roads and a gas-plant, and more water—there was something new every day. The books showed that nearly three million dollars had gone into the place so far, and now Dad was talking about the absolute necessity of having his own refinery; his mind was full of a thousand technical details along this line. There was a group of men—really big capitalists—who wanted to go in with him, and turn this into one of the monster oil fields, with a company capitalized at sixty million dollars; there would be a "tank-farm," and several distributing stations. Should Dad follow this course or should he save the business for Bunny? The boy would have to decide pretty soon, did he want to shoulder an enormous burden like this, or to let other people carry it for him? Did he want to study all kinds of things, like Paul, or set to work and master the process of cracking distillation and understand the use of deplegators in connection with tower stills?

II

Bunny's speculations upon the problem of capital and labor were not destined to remain academic. Spending his Christmas holidays at Paradise, he found Paul looking very serious, and asking what would be Dad's attitude towards the matter of unions in this field. There was an organizer for the carpenters here, and Paul had talked with him, and decided that it was his duty to join. Some of the men had joined secretly, but Paul wouldn't have any concealment in his relations with Mr. Ross. Bunny answered that his father didn't think much of unions, but he certainly wouldn't object to Paul's joining, if Paul thought it was right; anyhow they'd talk it out. So that evening they had a session, which wasn't quite the same as a class at high school.

Dad believed in organization; he always said that, and his formula would apply to workingmen—at least in theory. But in practice Dad had observed that a labor union enabled a lot of officials to live off the work of the real workers; these officials became a class by themselves, a sort of vested interest, and they looked out for themselves, and not for labor. They naturally had to make some excuses for their own existence, and so were apt to stir up the workers to discontent which otherwise the workers wouldn't feel.

Paul said that was one way to look at it; but as a matter of fact, it was just as apt to work the other way—the men would be discontented, and officials would be trying to smooth them down. The officials made bargains with the employers and naturally wanted the workers to fall into line. Didn't it seem more reasonable to account for disputes in industry by the fundamental fact that one group was selling labor, and the other was buying it? Nobody was ever surprised that a man who was buying a horse didn't value it so high as the owner.

You could see Dad didn't like that, because it was a view that made his business more difficult. He said that what troubled him about unions was, they deprived a man of his personal liberty; he was no longer a free American citizen, he was just a part of a machine, run by politicians, and often by grafters. What had made this country great was individual enterprise, and they ought to protect that. And Paul said yes, but the employers had set the men a bad example; they had joined a "Petroleum Employers' Federation," which ruled the industry very strictly. Paul had been told that in his early days Mr. Ross had paid his men a dollar a day more than regular scale, so as to get the best labor; but when he had got into the Prospect Hill field, he had had to join the Federation, and now wasn't allowed to pay more than the regular scale.

That was true, Dad admitted, but he hastened to explain, he hadn't reduced anybody's wages; his business had grown so fast he had put his men into higher classifications, and when he engaged new men for the old jobs, they had got the regular price. But when Paul pinned him down, Dad admitted that it really was a union he belonged to, and he had sacrificed his personal liberty to that extent. It was clear enough, there had to be some order among the employers, to keep them from cutting one another's throats; and Dad was fair enough to admit that maybe if he were a laborer, he'd see the same necessity.

(To be continued)

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

TYPISTS GET LOW WAGES AT JIM BARRY'S

Girls Must Work in Unsanitary Room

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—After getting a test as to speed and accuracy on the typewriter I was given work at Jim Barry's. I asked for the measly sum of \$15 a week, but was told that they only pay \$12. Being very much in need of a job, for I had been out of work for quite a long time, I accepted the job.

Twenty-five girls work in a small room. There are two windows in the room, which are very seldom opened. They are opposite the entrance door, through which people go in and out nearly every minute of the day, and if a window is open it causes a draft. There is practically no air coming into the room. The room is dirty and dusty.

Some of the girls go out for lunch, but most of them bring it from home. They sit in that filthy place and gobble down their couple of dry sandwiches as quickly as they are able, for they want to hurry down and take a walk in the fresh air before they get to work again. I heard one girl say: "Gee, I wish I was getting more money and could afford to eat my lunch out, instead of having to lug it with me every morning."

It is no cinch working in a place like that. You have to keep the typewriter running every minute of the day, and you are not even allowed to speak to the girl beside you.

Even tho the girls are supposed to get the miserable wage of \$12, when pay day comes around very few receive that amount. They are docked a cent for every minute they are late, regardless of the fact that they must work more than two minutes to earn that cent.

When a girl is fired she is only made aware of that fact when she receives her pay Saturday at quitting time. She finds a yellow slip in her envelope, "Your services are no longer required."

"Therefore," one of the girls said to me, "when I leave I won't give them any notice either."

Now, if we were organized we wouldn't have to put up with such outrageous conditions. We could bring forth our demands for better wages, shorter hours and sanitary conditions and win them.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE PRIZES

FOR NEWS STORIES SENT IN NEXT WEEK TO BE ANNOUNCED IN THE ISSUE OF AUGUST 27

1—One year's subscription to the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, organ of the leading body of the world Communist movement.

2—"LEFT WING UNIONISM," by D. J. Sappos. A book that Wm. Z. Foster advises, "should be read by every trade union militant."

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FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

UNION BUSINESS AGENT SEEKS TO PUT OVER SPEED-UP SYSTEM IN HART, SCHAFFNER AND MARX

By a Worker Correspondent.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Franklin and Monroe, has installed new machinery in their sponging department and have increased wages but \$3 a week for all spongers and helpers reported at a meeting of Local 271, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The business agent of the union pleaded that the workers in that shop speed-up and increase their production and warned those who might object to speeding-up that if they failed to measure up to the standard of production that would be set by him for the shop they would be brot before the local executive board.

As a rule in test cases that are made before the executive board, the business agent stands in back of the workers and watches every move. If the worker measures up to the standard of production that the business agent and the boss have agreed upon then the worker stays on. If the worker fails he loses his job, is kept out of work for some time and never allowed to return to the shop in which the test case was staged. The test is carried on for a week, some time longer. After the worker has lost his job in a test case and goes to another shop he is closely watched in the new shop to see whether he maintains the standard of production.

The shop chairmen are supposed to represent the workers and the union in the shop. They seldom fulfill their duty to the membership of the union. More often the shop chairmen are found working for the interests of the boss. They are forever on guard that the standard of production is maintained. To maintain the standard of

production means to maintain the speed-up system.

The present business agent put in the same scheme at Kuppenheimer's. The examiners were told to increase their production and they would receive a wage increase. Before the increase in wages was made the workers had to increase their production for several weeks by 7 per cent.

The examiners turned out 34 pieces of cloth a day. Each piece of cloth examined was fifty yards. This made a total of 1700 yards a day. Now the examiners must turn out 42 pieces of 50 yards long—making a total of 2100 yards. Previously the workers in this department received about \$34 a week now they receive from \$38 to \$40 a week. They must examine 288 yards of cloth for every dollar they earn. Before they examined but 234 yards for every dollar. Nine workers were employed previously, today there are but six. These six are not able to get in full weeks at all times. There are many weeks in the years when they work but three or four days.

The plan that he now brings forth to increase wages for the Hart, Schaffner and Marx spongers will have the same effect on those employed there that it had on the examiners at Kuppenheimer's shop.

Carpenter Shows How Jensen Held His Job

(Continued from page 1)
authorized to take the ballots to the office of the district council. The secretary states that he called up the district office on the following morning and talked to a person he believed to be Charles Sand, secretary-treasurer of the council.

The person at the other end of the phone said the ballots reached the office. This was denied afterwards and the secretary of the local got confused about who was talking to him.

Had the votes cast in the Local 1786 election been counted by the tabulating committee, Fred Bobzin would have been elected. The count would be: Harry Jensen, 8,931 votes; Fred Bobzin, 9,027 votes, giving the latter a majority of 96 votes.

Refused an Appeal.
Harry Jensen, president of the council, refused to entertain an appeal from the tabulating committee's count. The findings of the investigating committee elected by the council to probe alleged irregularity submitted a report that in their opinion the ballots of Local Union 1786 failed to reach the council because of irregularities and corrupt practices.

Secretary Was Suspicious.
When Joseph Bedrova, secretary of Local 1786, was questioned by the investigating committee elected by the district council to probe the loss of that local's ballots he admitted that somebody who stood to gain by the stolen ballots was probably responsible for the theft.

Here are some of the questions and answers:

Q.—What, to your opinion, would be the motive of stealing your local union ballots, and who, to your opinion, is back of it?

A.—Somebody who got something to do with the election—somebody at the top.

"Jensen or Something."

Q.—What do you mean by "somebody at the top"?

A.—Jensen or something.

Telling how he gave away the local's ballots, Bedrova testified that he "was monkeying on couch in basement" when his son informed him that a stranger wished to speak to him. The testimony continues:

Q.—What did the man want?

A.—Man said: "Is this Bedrova, recording secretary of Local 1786?" I said "Yes."

Q.—What did the man say?

A.—I talk with him for half an hour. I thought something was crooked. I asked him for credentials and his union book.

Q.—Did he show either?

A.—Did not show any. Man said, do you take me for a crook?

Q.—What did you say?

A.—I did not want to give it to him.

Q.—How is it that you gave it to him?

A.—He gave me correct address of president of our local union.

Q.—Then you gave him everything, ballots, official poll lists, tally sheets and official returns?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he show you a note of any kind?

A.—No.

Q.—Are you in favor of corruption in your local?

A.—No, that's why I make a mistake this time.

Q.—Then why did you give away your election matter, disfranchising your local votes, and that of 30,000 carpenters of this district?

Ballots No Good!

A.—Well, McCormack said, "Don't be afraid, ballots are not worth anything and I can't get anything for them."

Q.—What did you do then?

A.—The man said he is from the tabulating committee from district council and they want to start to count the ballots Monday morning. He gave President Novak's address—he said Novak sent him here.

Q.—What did you do then?

A.—The man said he is from the tabulating committee from district council and they want to start to count the ballots Monday morning. He gave President Novak's address—he said Novak sent him here.

Q.—What did you do then?

A.—I gave him the ballots and he gave me a receipt, and his address, 5317 West Chicago avenue. I became suspicious and went after the man. He walked south.

Had Bottle of Booze.

Q.—During election did you get any drink of whiskey?

A.—Jensen gave to Novak a bottle. Give to us behind the table.

Q.—When you called up district council in reference to your local ballots what was said?

A.—Radcliffe said ballots were there, and nothing the matter with them. I went to Novak on Monday after election to find out if he sent McCormack to my house. Novak said no. I went with Novak to district council on Friday, June 19. I asked Sand what happened to our ballots. I were sure

they were there. Brother answered on phone.

Bedrova told the committee that when he called at the home address given by the man who called for the ballots he found a police station there.

Campaign on Whisky.

President Novak of Local 1786 was questioned:

Q.—Did Jensen come to your house four years ago and offer you whisky and want your support because he thought you were a big man in your local?

A.—Jensen came in our local about four years ago and offered us whisky. He was never in my house. I was sore at him at that time, and I complained to all the members he is trying to make a campaign on whisky.

Q.—What did you do in reference to recover the ballots that were stolen?

A.—I told Bedrova to go to the district council, but this fool did not go.

Q.—(To Bedrova)—Were you told to go to district council before you went to work?

A.—No.

Q.—(To Novak)—Were you in corner with Jensen in a saloon on 67th and Elizabeth street talking with him? And immediately afterwards you went to the bar placed \$10 bill upon it and said: "Let's have a drink on the boy from Cleora?"

A.—Yes, but it was my money I was spending, because I had \$40 with me when I went over to Local 1922.

Would Elect Bobzin.

Q.—Would result of votes in your local change election?

A.—Yes, I understand Novak is ahead by 109 votes. Our local gave Bobzin 351 votes and only gave Jensen 156.

Q.—(Committee before President Jensen)—Were you at saloon on 67th and Elizabeth street Wednesday night, previous to election, and came from Local 1922 meeting?

A.—Not that I remember. I don't remember of saying ten words to the man in my life.

Q.—Didn't Novak say to you in the presence of the members at that place that he would deliver the votes of Local 1786 to the present administration?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you give out a bottle of whisky to tellers and officers of 1786 at their election?

A.—Yes, I gave them some.

Q.—Did you take Novak home from

saloon the night after 1922 meeting?

A.—Yes, I took him to Cleora, because I was going north. Brought him right home.

Q.—(To Jack Connelly)—Did you ever make this statement, or was it ever heard by you, in the hour of 12 and 1, in the carpenters' district council?

Jensen made the statement that he had 1922 lined up and that he was out with Novak and that he (Novak) was his friend?

A.—Yes, I heard Jensen make that statement.

Struggle Against Jensen.

The struggle of the progressive elements in the carpenters' union locally dates back about five years. At times they have acted individually, then united under the title of the Progressive Caucus. The reactionary officialdom under the leadership of Harry Jensen and Charles Sand have always stood in the way of progressive policies. Efforts to frame new by-laws for the council have been frustrated by Jensen and Sand.

Last spring the progressives and the general opposition to the present administration organized for the purpose of defeating the Jensen administration rather than sponsoring progressive policies. The experience of the previous year proved that two opposition tickets would kill the chances of both. The new anti-Jensen caucus and the old progressive caucus joined forces and hammered out a joint program, the progressives agreeing to eliminate their planks for amalgamation and for a labor party in the interests of a united campaign.

Progressives Suspicious.

They agreed on a forty-hour five-day week, closed shop and no renewal of the present agreement. The progressive caucus was suspicious of the sincerity of some of their allies and their suspicions were justified. When some of those members failed to get nominated by the unified caucus they suddenly lost all interest in getting rid of Jensen as president of the council. The campaign then went ahead under the name of the United Progressive Caucus.

Over \$1,000 was collected for campaign purposes and 100,000 pieces of literature distributed among the 30,000 members of the union.

Lacked Volunteers.

When election day came around the progressives lacked volunteers to watch the polling places, due to the

defection of the fake militants and their friends, who deserted when they discovered they were not wanted as candidates. Had they stood true to their agreement not only would Jensen be defeated but the majority of his reactionary machine would be run out of office. The carpenters will remember their conduct.

Violations of the election laws were observed in many locals, but instead of ordering a recount the tabulating committee called in the violators, questioned them and then dropped the matter. All the sworn affidavits were ignored, which is a clear violation of the union law.

By-Laws Violated.

Section 16, paragraph 2, of the district council by-laws reads: "The tabulating committee shall recount all voted ballots where a protest is made of violating the election laws of the united brotherhood only upon a sworn affidavit setting forth the violation."

But what is the law between friends, particularly when the friends are fakers?

Next year the progressives must devote more attention to organization and see that delegates get elected to the district council who will insure that a proper count of the vote is made, and that the votes are sent in time. As long as Jensen or any other reactionary administration controls the council delegates they will see to it that an honest tabulation is not made.

Must Be Organized.

The progressives must organize in order to make sure that irregularities will not occur in the future as in the past. Secretary Bedrova of Local 1786 testified that he gave the ballots to a man calling McCormack, tho he never saw him before, and did not know who he was. The stranger had no credentials. Yet he was given the ballots because he could tell the secretary the address of President Novak! This man Novak is a boon companion of Jensen's, according to the latter's testimony before the investigating committee.

Because of their lack of organization the progressives elected only Frank Larson of Local 181 as warden. The appeal to General President Hutchison against the whole illegal procedure is expected to result in a decision for the Jensen machine that keeps this big district safe for Hutchison at international conventions.

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Kellogg's Plattsburgh Speech

Speaking at Plattsburgh Wednesday, on the 112th anniversary of the defeat of a British fleet on Lake Champlain, Secretary of State Kellogg made a new declaration of independence, the declaration of the independence because of the supremacy of American imperialism.

With the indirect approach customary among diplomats, an art which even the not very astute Kellogg has been able to learn, he prefaced the declaration by referring to the century of peace between Great Britain and the United States and saying that "it is inconceivable that anything can bring these nations again into the conflict of war."

But on the question of disarmament Kellogg gave small comfort to the rival imperialists of Great Britain who are for the league of nations. The United States, said Morgan's secretary of state, "has made clear its position that this government would not agree to placing the supervision of its armaments or the carrying out of any plan for the limitation of armaments in the hands of any international body."

As for the Geneva conference, American imperialism will bring pressure for disarmament in the spots where it feels the most good can be accomplished for itself, but it does so with the proviso that it will tolerate no interference with its army, navy and air forces.

Kellogg, the former small town lawyer from Minnesota, thru the accidents of complicated American politics, becomes the medium thru which the fabulously wealthy American plunderbund serves notice on the pauper nations of the world of its drive for domination.

The Church Offensive Weakens

The defection of considerable numbers of priests who have accepted the government's terms, the arrest of Estrada, the firm attitude of the government, the strong support given it by the entire labor movement and the rather remarkable coldness to the catholic offensive among the masses of the American population in spite of the powerful influence of the catholic organizations, have all helped to weaken the position of the Mexican catholic hierarchy and it is not surprising that the church now is asking for terms.

The fact that this is a congressional year and the Coolidge administration, probably fearful of raising any new major controversial issues such as intervention in Mexico until after election, also makes the possibility of substantial aid from imperialist sources, now that the church has shown itself unable to organize a real counter-revolution on religious issues, much less likely.

Portions of the statement sent to President Calles by the Roman catholic episcopate of Mexico are worth attention of American workers. One section reads:

We answer the charge of not having petitioned for reform of the constitution by stating that the governors, for one reason or another, did not enforce the objectionable clauses, so we were not called upon to demand a repeal of the clauses, which were a dead letter. Similar action with regard to the constitution of 1917 we considered less called for. . . . Nor did General Obregon urge compliance with the objectionable laws.

The "for one reason or another" is enlightening. The catholic church has held over the head of every progressive Mexican government the threat of doing exactly what it is trying to do in Mexico today—organize a counter-revolution with American backing—if the complete separation of church and state, and the laws prohibiting the holding of large estates by the church, were enforced.

The Calles government decided to take the numerous papal bulls by the horns, so to speak, and did so. The evidence, documentary and otherwise, tending to show the attempted organization thru Mexico of a counter-revolution in which church dignitaries, landlords and reactionary generals are involved, continues to pile up. Dispatches state that many of these documents are in a special code which in itself shows the conspiratorial nature of the proceeding.

What is needed in Mexico is the establishment of an educational system in which the catholic church shall have no part, the strict enforcement of the land laws and the exclusion of the church from political activity. This, in view of the 75 per cent illiteracy of the rural masses, is particularly necessary.

The Calles government and the Mexican labor movement in their attempts to accomplish these aims need and are entitled to receive the wholehearted support of the American organized labor movement and the whole working class.

CHICAGO Y. M. C. A. HEAD DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF SHERWOOD EDDY FOR PRAISING THE SOVIET UNION

William Francis, president of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, in a letter to Adrian Lyon, chairman of the association's general board, and to Fred W. Ramsey, president of the national council, demanding that Sherwood Eddy, member of the international committee, be forced to resign for spreading his speech praising the Soviet Union.

Rouse Ire.
The ire of the big business tools in this organization was aroused over a speech made by Sherwood Eddy at a banquet given by Olga Kameneva to welcome a group of Americans now in the Soviet Union studying conditions. Eddy in his speech praised the Soviet Union for its militant stand and declared that Russia stood as a challenge to "nations ruled by swollen, selfish capitalism."

Francis' Statement.
Francis in his official bulletin that will appear in about a week denounces Eddy in the following manner:

"For many years Mr. Eddy has been an unsalaried volunteer worker connected with the national council of the Y. M. C. A., as a missionary and later as a traveling evangelist. His views as reported in press dispatches from Moscow, expressing sympathy with the soviet government and reflecting on other nations as ruled by swollen, selfish capitalism are not approved by the officers and directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, which emphatically disclaim, all sympathy with the sentiments attributed to him.

"Mr. Eddy, a Yale graduate, is wealthy. In his individual capacity he is conducting a group of tourists thru Europe to study local conditions. He has the temperament and attitude of an evangelist whose views are dictated by his sympathies and emotions, rather than by good judgment."

The Fight on Filipino Freedom—The Vanished "Little Brown Brother Period"—"Divide and Conquer"—Philippine Rubber Possibilities—The Philippines as a Strategic Base for American Imperialism in the Pacific Area—Natural Resources Other Than Rubber—Mobilizing "Public Sentiment"—Some Defects of the Independence Movement.

ARTICLE IV.
"Less Sentimental and More Discriminating"
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE introduction of the Bacon bill and the drive to repeal the Philippine land law limiting the holdings of any one corporation to 2,500 acres is part of well-thought out plan. The last is the more dangerous just at present as it appears to have some measures of support from the nationalist leaders.

The proposal backed by the Firestone rubber interests extends the acreage allowable to one corporation to 500,000 and authorizes leases running for 75 years.

THE New York Times relates some of the circumstances under which this proposal is being pushed in its issue for August 3:

Mr. Firestone spent several months in the Philippine Islands. At the request of Manuel Quezon, president of the senate, he investigated the soil conditions. He found them especially adapted to the growing of rubber. His findings so impressed the Philippine government that he was asked by the Supreme Council to make an official report. IN THIS HE RECOMMENDED THAT BE AMENDED TO PERMIT THE HOLDING BY FOREIGNERS OF LARGER AREAS. The report was favorably received in some quarters and the Philippine legislature is now

considering a bill to carry out its recommendations. (Emphasis Mine.) THE energetic rubber king is optimistic. He says: . . . all that is needed is favorable legislation. My belief is that the law will be amended and that American capital will go into the enterprise.

Then comes the smoothly worded threat: Mindanao has 25,000,000 acres that is very fertile and adapted to rubber planting. Less than 10 per cent of this acreage would in time take care of the rubber requirements of America.

In other words, if the Philippine legislature does not repeal or revise the land law in accord with the desires of the rubber interests there is the Bacon bill which will make of Mindanao part of a separate province under an American dictatorship.

THE leadership of the Philippine independence movement is placed in a difficult position by the latest maneuvers of the rubber interests and their agents. Anxious to see the Philippines develop industrially, and without any clear understanding of the new tendency which does not admit the possibility of complete independence for the Philippine population, the nationalist leadership seems to be falling into the trap set for it by American imperialism. The leaders still are demanding independence in accord with the preamble of the Jones bill but they are also intrigued by the

possibility of industrial development pictured to them by the Firestones.

WITHOUT any broader conception than that of mere political independence the nationalist leaders are unable to do more to rally and arouse the Filipino workers and peasants than to urge domination by Filipino capitalists as against domination by American capitalists. It is for this reason that, when the multi-millionaire rubber king Firestone takes them up on the mountains and shows them the glorious world that will be theirs when hundreds of thousands of Filipino men, women and children are planting, gathering and refining rubber, that the vision of national independence tends to become dim.

IT can be said with certainty that those who rule America have not the slightest intention of allowing the Philippines to become an independent state. Evidence of this is to be had on all sides.

Early this month a session of the Institute of Politics held in Williams-town, Massachusetts, was devoted to discussion of Philippine independence. The views expressed there by Rear Admiral William Rodgers, Newton W. Gilbert, former acting governor-general of the Philippines, Norbert Lyons, secretary of the United States mission of the American chamber of commerce in Manila and Charles C. Batchelder, former under-secretary of the interior of the Philippines, and J. M. Wainwright, former assistant secretary of

war, are at least semi-official.

All of these distinguished gentlemen spoke against Filipino independence. The reasons they gave for their attitude varied in detail but in essence were the same—that the United States could not afford to let the Philippines go.

THEIR speeches fitted in well with the cautious but sinister utterance of Vice-Governor Eugene A. Gilmore made for the Filipino press as he was boarding the ship carrying him back to the United States. He said, as reported in the New York Times of Aug. 5:

The people are just as altruistic with respect to the Philippines as when they assumed responsibility for them. . . . The American people doubtless ARE BECOMING LESS SENTIMENTAL AND MORE DISCRIMINATING IN THEIR ALTRUISM and are going to decide what is the best way to realize the high ideals they set for themselves when they took over the islands. (Emphasis mine.)

THE American people are not deciding the Philippine question. Their rulers are doing it for them and we shall see from the opinions of those closely in touch with big capital that "to realize the high ideals" of which Gilmore speaks they do not intend to allow the promise of independence contained in the Jones bill to interfere with business. (To Be Continued)



WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

Let the Government Do the Dirty Work

This is a comedy in two acts of two men—both prohibition agents—who thought considerable of their job, and incidentally took it seriously.

Act 1—Scene, prohibition agent's office, Chicago. The telephone rings. It is answered by one of the agents.

Agent—Yes, this is the prohibition agent's office. What? A two cardload shipment? Labeled kindling? Hard stuff, eh? Sure, we'll nab it. Directed to a bakery, eh? This is going to be soft. (Hangs up receiver and turns to another agent.)

Agent—Come on, we'll make a big haul here. Get some real hard stuff.

(End Act 1.)

Act 2—Scene in front of Baking company; time—two days later. Box car labeled kindling is standing on the siding, men are just ready to open the cars. Agents step up to them.

Agent—Here, we'll take care of that.

Worker—All right, go ahead. Agents rummage thru both cars and find nothing but kindling.

Agent—Where's the hard stuff? We were told these cars were filled with it.

Worker—There it is. Hard kindling. We need it in the business. Thanks for unloading the cars for us.

Agent—Bah. (Walks away chagrined.)

(The End.)

HE GULPED AND SHE GULPED.

"Why, now," he gulped. "Look here, Marce, how can I ask you, while I am still a married man? It wouldn't be—it wouldn't be square. It's not right, you know."—From a sample of newspaper fiction.

IF IT HURTS, MOVE.

While the train was waiting on a side track down in Georgia one of the passengers, a New York man, walked over to a cabin near the track, in front of which sat a cracker dog, howling. The passenger asked a native why the dog was howling.

"Hookworm," said the native. "He's lazy."

"But," said the stranger, "I was not aware that the hookworm was painful."

"Taint," responded the garrulous native.

"Why, then," the stranger queried, "should the dog howl?"

"Lazy."

"But why does laziness make him howl?"

"Wall," said the Georgian, "that blame fool dawg is sitting on a sandbar, an' he's too tartation lazy to get off, and so he jes' sets thar an' howls 'cause it hurts."

AH! ANOTHER MORON CAUGHT!

"Honey boy!" She was hanging on him tenderly. "You understand now why I couldn't say I'd marry you? It wouldn't have been right."

"I suppose not," he stammered. "It's a hard situation."

"But we can be together," she interrupted. "You love me, don't you?"—From a magazine romance.

Now You Tell One
"There will be no price on pardons and paroles."—Hinton G. Clabaugh, new Illinois Parole Board chairman.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue.)

In view of the great influence that catholicism still has on public life in Germany, thru the center party, this change of front should be a great gain to education. Virchow demanded as late as 1877 that the dangerous doctrine of evolution should be excluded from the schools. The ministers of instruction of the two chief German states gratefully adopted this warning from the leader of the progressive party, forbade the teaching of Darwinian ideas, and made every effort to check the spread of biological knowledge. Now, twenty-five years afterwards, the Jesuits come forward, and demand the opposite. They recognize openly that the hated theory of evolution is established, and try to reconcile it with the creed! What an irony of history! And we find much the same story when we read the struggles for freedom of thought and for the recognition of evolution in the other educated countries of Europe.

In Italy, its cradle and home, educated people generally look upon the papacy with the most profound disdain. I have spent many years in Italy, and have never met an educated Italian of such bigoted and narrow views as we usually find amongst educated German catholics—represented with success in the reichstag by the center party. It is proof enough of the reactionary character of German catholics that the pope himself describes them as his most vigorous soldiers, and points them out as models to the faithful of other nations. As the whole history of the Roman church shows, the charlatan of the Vatican is the deadly enemy of free science and free teaching. The present German emperor ought to regard it as his most sacred duty to maintain the tradition of the reformation, and to promote the formation of the German people in the sense of Frederick the Great. Instead of this we have to look on with heavy hearts while the emperor, badly advised and misled by those in influence above him, suffers himself to be caught closer and closer in the net of the catholic clergy, and sacrifice to it the intelligence of the rising generation. In September, 1904, the catholic journals announced triumphantly that the adoption of catholicism by the emperor and his chancellor was close at hand.

The firmness of the belief in conventional dogmas, which hampers the progress of rational enlightenment in orthodox protestant circles as well as catholic, is often admired as an expression of the deep emotion of the German people. But its real source is

their confusion of thought and their credulity, the power of conservative tradition, and the reactionary state of political education. While our schools are bent under the yoke of the creeds, those of our neighbors are free. France, the pious daughter of the church, gives anxious moments to her ambitious mother. She is breaking up the chains of Concordat, and taking up the work of the reformation. In Germany, the birthplace of the reformation, the reichstag and the government vie with each other in smoothing the paths for the Jesuits, and fostering, instead of suppressing, the intolerant spirit of the sectarian school. Let us hope that the latest episode in the history of evolution, its recognition by Jesuitical science, will bring about the reverse of what they intend—the substitution of rational science for blind faith. (To Be Continued)

Guess Who'll Be the First Victim



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Needle Trades Section T. U. E. L. Gives Dance

A package party and dance will be given by the Needle Trades Section T. U. E. L., Chicago, on Saturday, September 4, 1926, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsh Blvd. Tickets are 25c.

Fight For Wisconsin Senatorship



Gov. John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin, the late Sen. La Follette's political lieutenant, is out after Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot's seat this year with a good chance of getting it. Lenroot is a Coolidge man and was administration leader in the world court fight in the senate. Blaine has the backing of the entire LaFollette organization and Lenroot will have the gold of the national republican committee behind him. "Young Bob's" leadership of the Wisconsin forces will depend on the outcome of the present campaign.